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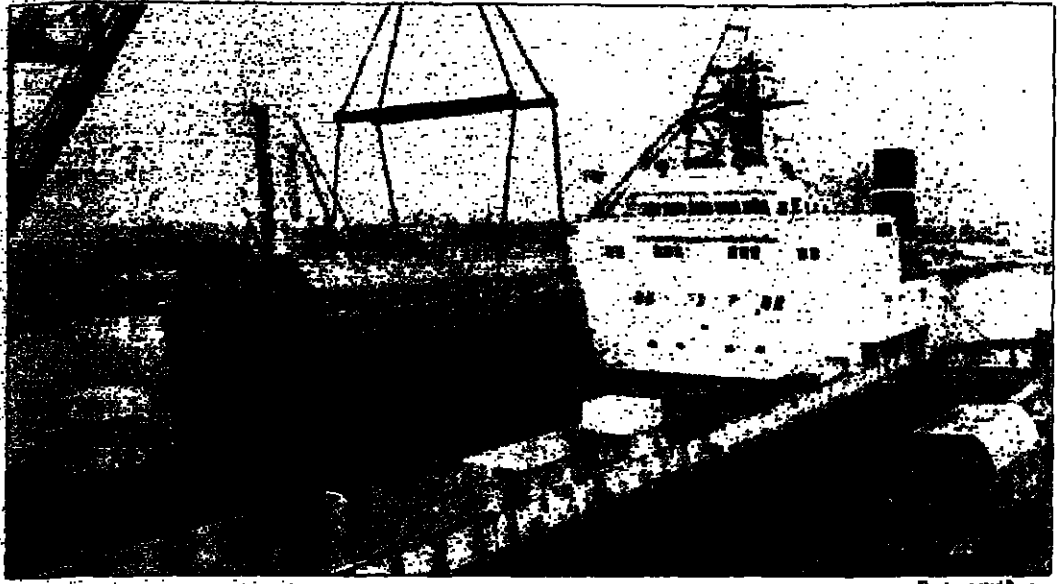
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ESTABLISHED 1887

France Ships Pipeline Parts; U.S. Penalizes 2 Companies



A compressor built by Dresser's French subsidiary being loaded on a French freighter at Le Havre harbor, to be shipped to the Soviet Union for use on the Siberia-to-Europe gas pipeline.

Dresser Says Embargo Is Unfair, Vows to Fight Reagan in Courts

By Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

DALLAS — The chairman of Dresser Industries, the worldwide energy equipment company at odds with President Reagan over his embargo against the trans-Siberian pipeline, says the administration's policy is unfair to his company.

"Our position is that we don't take lightly throwing out people out of work on the basis of some gesture that seems important to somebody on the Washington scene — whoever he is," said J.V. James in an interview Wednesday at Dresser's corporate headquarters in Dallas.

"I think they've been looking to get somebody for political reasons. We feel the company is being used improperly," he said. "If someone sets out to make an example, I'm irritated."

Dresser became a player in the diplomatic dispute between the United States and its European allies on Monday when the French government ordered Dresser's subsidiary, Dresser France, to ship three compressors to the Soviet Union. The French government also told Dresser France to resume work on 18 additional compressors ordered by the Soviet Union.

Edward R. Luter, Dresser's senior vice president, indicated Wednesday night that Dresser would fight back in court if the administration acts against it. Earlier, he said Dresser had decided it would temporarily back away from its legal battle in the hope that Mr. Reagan would pull back from stopping U.S. companies or their foreign subsidiaries from participating in the pipeline project.

When asked Wednesday night about reports that Mr. Reagan had decided to act against Dresser as soon as shipment of the compressors begins, Mr. Luter said, "If it does happen, I'm going to be amazed for several reasons."

"One, we're not in violation of any U.S. law or order. Secondly, it would be completely ineffective with respect to completion of the

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France, moving into full confrontation with the United States over the Siberian gas pipeline, shipped three large U.S.-designed gas compressors to the Soviet Union on Thursday in defiance of a U.S. embargo, and the Reagan administration immediately announced sanctions against French companies involved in the shipment.

The Commerce Department temporarily restricted Dresser France, which shipped the compressors, from receiving any imports from its parent company, Dresser Industries Inc. of Dallas, and prohibited Creusot-Loire, which is scheduled to install the compressors, from receiving any American goods or technology.

The denial order, signed at the direction of President Reagan by a Commerce Department hearing commissioner, will remain in force until a fuller investigation of allegations against the companies is completed.

With the pipeline sanctions, Mr. Reagan hopes to bring pressure on Moscow to persuade Polish authorities to relax martial law restrictions.

The shipment of the compressors, ordered by the French government, was the first tangible European action in defiance of the U.S. order against supplying U.S.-made technology for the pipeline's construction.

The U.S.-French clash — especially if followed by similar cases in Britain and West Germany — marks the outbreak of a new commercial and political crisis between the United States and its European allies, French and U.S. officials said.

France hopes that European solidarity on the pipeline will force the Reagan administration to seek a face-saving compromise, but a senior U.S. official in Washington, interviewed by telephone, said that U.S. moves against French companies might discourage other European companies from flouting the U.S. ban.

The official indicated that, while the initial Reagan administration moves Thursday avoided a direct confrontation with the French government, he expected the prospect of denial of U.S. technology to be a continuing issue until the pipeline controversy is settled.

"This problem cannot be solved until there is a new understanding between France and the United States about the protection of U.S. technology exported to France," said the official, who did not want to be identified.

In Paris, a senior French official acknowledged, "It is a very volatile moment in our two countries' relations."

Severe Blow
French officials, who had expected U.S. retaliation, indicated that they hoped the Reagan administration's reprisals would be limited in scope so as to avoid a broader confrontation between the United States and France.

In depriving Dresser France and Creusot-Loire of American technology, the Reagan administration deals a severe blow to the French companies, potentially causing more unemployment than they would have suffered from losing the Soviet contracts, U.S. sources said.

They said this is intended as a warning to other European companies that plan to proceed with shipments of U.S.-licensed technology for the Soviet pipeline. In Britain, John Brown Ltd. is scheduled to deliver embargoed General Electric-designed turbines to a Soviet ship next week.

The French case is unusual, however, because the government of President Francois Mitterrand intervened to requisition the compressors, ordering Dresser France to deliver them despite a decision by the U.S. parent company to withhold delivery, officials said.

The French government requisition order was based on a wartime procedure updated under De Gaulle.

Business Pressure
The government acted amid pressure from parts of the French business community and from Communist-dominated unions at the Dresser plant.

The French government, like those of Britain, Italy and West Germany, has challenged U.S. attempts to block retroactively contracts signed before Mr. Reagan's embargo was ordered in June.

Initial French reactions were restrained. Finance Minister Jacques Delors, interviewed on radio station Europe 1, commented: "We'll manage to solve it. As Yves Montand once said, 'Part of the act is on stage, but part of the act is off stage, so give us a little time.'"

In Chicago Thursday, Vice President Bush strongly defended the administration's embargo and said if Moscow wanted free trade restored it should end repression in Poland. "We have heard a lot of protests from our European allies," he said. "I'm sorry. The U.S. is the leader of the free world and under this administration we are beginning once again to act like it."



Peacekeepers of three nations met Thursday to help supervise the Palestinian evacuation of Beirut. From left are Lt. Col. Edmond Gaucher of Jacksonville, Fla., Col. Jean-Claude Coulon of Paris and Capt. Marcello Morelli of Pistoia, Italy.

Israel to Permit UN to Erect Shelters At South Lebanon Palestinian Camps

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel has reluctantly agreed to allow the erection of tents in the devastated Palestinian refugee camps of southern Lebanon to provide temporary shelter for the homeless during the winter, the Israeli economy minister, Yaacov Meridor, said Thursday.

The decision came after weeks of negotiations with Lebanese authorities and officials of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency over the acute housing problems faced by the refugees in the wake of the war in Lebanon.

Mr. Meridor stressed that Israel agreed to this "temporary solution" only after it concluded there was no other choice, and that Israel remains determined to see the camps dismantled and the refugees dispersed to other Arab countries or relocated in smaller enclaves elsewhere in Lebanon within the next year.

"We are faced with a situation, with the approaching winter and the need to open the schools in the camps," he said. "There is no other solution but the temporary solution we didn't want — to let UNRWA back into the camps to clear the debris and put up tents."

A permanent solution to the refugee problem in Lebanon, Mr. Meridor said, is to be handled in the next year by a committee headed by M. Peter McPherson, administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, and including representatives of Israel, Lebanon and the United Nations.

Mr. Meridor said the committee will be headquartered in Beirut and will have at its disposal \$100 million, of which \$65 million has been contributed by the United States.

Before the war, according to Israeli officials, there were 60,000 Palestinian refugees living in half a dozen camps in southern Lebanon. The main camps were Rachideh, outside of Tyre, with a population of 15,000, and Ain el Helweh, near Sidon, with a population of 24,000.

UN officials estimate that 50 to 70 percent of Rachideh was destroyed during the fighting there or by the later Israeli destruction of houses that had been used as bunkers by Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas. The destruction was even worse at Ain el Helweh, which has remained closed to journalists.

Israeli officials put the number of Palestinian refugees left home-



Pope John Paul II conducts a special Mass at his vacation palace in Castel Gandolfo, Italy, marking the 600th anniversary of the arrival in Czestochowa, Poland, of the Black Madonna. The pope is praying in front of a copy of the revered image.

Archbishop in Poland Urges Walesa's Release

By Dan Fisher
Los Angeles Times Service

CZESTOCHOWA, Poland — Poland's Roman Catholic primate challenged the country's martial-law regime Thursday to accept a five-point program, including the release of the interned Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, as a "feasible" start toward healing the nation's wounds.

But Archbishop Jozef Glemp simultaneously urged during an open-air sermon to an estimated 400,000 pilgrims that his countrymen should confine their struggle to the negotiating table, because Polish streets had already seen "enough bloodshed."

Archbishop Glemp's remarks came as Poland approaches what may be a critical point in its continuing political crisis. Underground Solidarity leaders have called for peaceful demonstrations throughout the country Tuesday to mark the anniversary of the so-called "social accords" in August, 1980.

The regime has said repeatedly, however, that it will not tolerate such open displays of opposition, and Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak warned in a televised speech Wednesday night that the planned demonstrations threaten bloodshed.

Although the authorities undoubtedly welcomed Archbishop Glemp's appeal for calm, his call for Mr. Walesa's release and his other four points — freedom for more than 600 others still interned, an amnesty for those convicted of martial-law crimes, reactivation of the suspended trade unions and a firm commitment to a date for a papal visit — may not be so well received.

It was the toughest public line the primate had taken in months against martial law and followed growing criticism of him for what has been seen as his softness toward the regime.

Archbishop Glemp spoke from an outdoor altar on the ancient walls of the Jasna Gora (Bright Mountain) monastery here, which is Poland's most sacred religious shrine. The huge crowd, which overflowed a giant square outside the main gate of the monastery, assembled to mark the 600th anniversary of the cloister and the arrival of its most renowned inhabitant, a revered icon known as the

UN Estimate of Ugandan Refugees Is Reportedly Disputed by Obote

By Iain Guest
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — President Milton Obote of Uganda has taken the unusual step of disputing a United Nations estimate of the number of Ugandans, many of them seriously malnourished, who have fled into southern Sudan from guerrilla fighting in the north, according to diplomatic sources in Geneva.

The sources said that Mr. Obote had contacted the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and, in effect, accused the agency of inflating the refugee statistics. Recent press reports have said that as many as 140,000 Ugandans have taken refuge in Sudan from the troubled Ugandan province of West Nile.

A spokesman for the agency in Geneva, Leon Davico, declined Thursday to confirm or deny the report. "We never comment on relations with member governments," he said.

Diplomats pointed out that the refugee reports came at an awkward time for Mr. Obote, whose attempts to win aid and private investment for Uganda have been hampered by a lack of discipline among his troops.

In June, 1981, Ugandan troops broke into the Ombachi Catholic mission near Arua in West Nile and killed at least 55 persons.

In recent months, however, morale and discipline have improved considerably and former soldiers who remain loyal to the deposed

relief operation in Sudan, hampered by the isolation of the area and poor communications.

Agency officials have said they were alarmed at the state of the refugees. They said 20 percent of the children under age 5 are reported to be seriously malnourished and a further 10 percent have kwashiorkor, a disease caused by protein deficiency, even though the refugees come from one of the most fertile parts of Africa. The average rate of infant malnutrition in the region is about 5 percent.

The initial death rate in some of the newest camps has run as high as 30 in a population of 3,000, agency officials said.

One immediate logistical problem is getting about 25,000 batches of anti-measles vaccine flown to the camps. Sources at the UN agency said that a muddle at Nairobi's airport caused a serious delay and that it may be difficult to ensure the vaccine's refrigeration.

In addition, the sheer volume of refugees increases the need for an extensive infrastructure, with truck repair facilities, water rigs, roads and warehouses, agency officials said.

The refugees require close to 1,000 tons of food a month, which has to be delivered from the Kenyan port of Mombasa to the southern Sudanese town of Juba at a cost of \$300 a ton. Agency officials said Thursday that there was enough food now being sent to last until the end of the year.

INSIDE

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U.K. Women Camp Out to Fight Missiles, Change Values

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

NEWBURY, England — The Women's Peace Camp isn't much to look at — half a dozen weather-beaten house trailers, two or three tents, a few other bits and pieces.

But the camp and its bold slogans — "Arms are for linking," "Fight war, not wars" — is an embarrassment to both the United States and British governments, because it is situated just outside the big Greenham Common Air Base near Newbury, about 60 miles (95 kilometers) west of London.

Greenham Common is to be one of the sites for American Cruise missiles in this country.

The land on which the camp is situated belongs to the Ministry of Transport, and the 20 women and three children who live there expect to be evicted within the next few days. But they have been evicted before, losing a site closer to the fence surrounding the base, and they are not discouraged.

"We'll lose the caravans and the tents," said Iona Ax, 28, a calmly resolute former teacher. "So we'll have to use sleeping bags and plastic. We're very good

at living in plastic bags, and we intend remaining here no matter what."

"It may be a bit hard this winter," added Terry Williams, 19. "Maybe we'll have to buy some thermal underwear."

American military officers declined to comment on the camp, and the women said that the men had been ordered not to talk to them — "not even to make eye contact." But it seems evident that preliminary work has begun on the missile installations.

The women know little about the work, except that they watch heavy military trucks entering and leaving the base almost every night, and they concede that they have no direct means of stopping it. Their strategy is more oblique.

"Our idea is to raise people's consciousness, to change their values," said Miss Ax. "We think that the way you effect change is as important as the change itself. Unless people's values change, it does no good to stop one weapons program, because there will be more."

"We were the first peace camp, and now there are a lot more here, in Holland, Switzerland, Austria and

Italy. So we must be having an impact and we're determined to win in the end."

The Greenham Common camp was set up on Sept. 5, 1981, by women who had staged an anti-nuclear march from Wales. Its members live on donations from passers-by and from such anti-war groups as the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. They have also been aided by left-wing Labor members of Parliament, notably Jo Richardson, a veteran of the movement for unilateral disarmament.

Most of the participants are new to politics, although Miss Williams, who lived as a squatter in Winchester before coming here, said that her mother had taken part in anti-nuclear marches in the 1960s and had encouraged her to follow suit.

At the moment there are nine peace camps scattered throughout Britain, including one at Lakenheath in Suffolk, the site of a big base used by the U.S. Air Force, and another at Waterlooville in Hampshire, where a British company hopes to build a torpedo factory.

"As a tendril of the peace movement," said a protester at one of the other camps, who gave her name

only as Marion, "we have involved women who would otherwise not have known about this issue. They have learned about their role as women in society, and it has taught people here skills as individuals as they are both practical and productive."

But it is not clear how much effect the camps have had, even on nearby communities. Miss Ax conceded, for example, that her group had had "some bad local reaction" when it laid 100,000 stones at the Newbury War Memorial on the anniversary of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima.

Sentiment in the town, some of her friends said, had been turned away from them by the action of American military officials in making available to townspeople some facilities on the base, including a laundry, a bowling alley and a discotheque.

British officials appear to have been lenient with the women, apparently because they are loath to make the demonstrators appear to be martyrs. But bailiffs evicted them from their camp near the fence in May, and several served short terms in Holloway Prison in London after a 24-hour sit-in at one of the gates to the sprawling base.

WORLD BRIEFS

Gunmen Attack Army Convoy in Italy

SALERNO, Italy — Terrorists attacked a military convoy apparently loaded with arms, killing a policeman and wounding four other persons Thursday, the police reported.

Initial reports said an unspecified number of terrorists fired submachine guns as the convoy approached the headquarters of an army battalion, but policemen escorting the convoy repelled the attack and forced the gunmen to flee. No group immediately claimed responsibility for the attack, the second assault on a military target in a week. The Red Brigades gang seized rifles and other weapons from an air force barracks outside Rome last Thursday.

In the latest assault, on the outskirts of Salerno, two army officers, a policeman and a 19-year-old bystander were wounded, the police said. The policeman and the youth were listed in serious condition in a hospital.

Zimbabwe Finds Invaders' Bodies

HARARE, Zimbabwe — A body thought to be that of a fourth South African soldier has been found in an area of southeastern Zimbabwe where government troops fought Aug. 18 with an armed group of white men, Emmerson Mnangagwa, the country's security minister, has said.

Mr. Mnangagwa said Wednesday that the three men killed last week had been identified as South African soldiers. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said last week he believed the men were on a sabotage mission as part of South African plans to invade his country.

Also Wednesday, Zimbabwe opposition leader Joshua Nkomo, whose followers are accused of holding 30 foreign tourists for five weeks in the western part of the country, visited the area of the kidnapping and appealed for the safe release of the captives.

Egyptian Caught in Belgian Palaces

BRUSSELS — A spokeswoman for the royal family confirmed Thursday that a 33-year-old unemployed Egyptian who lives in Brussels tried four times to enter three royal palaces here recently.

The daily newspaper Het Laatste Nieuws said the man was caught in two attempts, in June and July, to enter Villa Belvedere, home of Prince Albert and Princess Paola. The villa is on the grounds of the royal palace on Brussels' northern outskirts. The prince is the brother of King Baudouin. On Aug. 8 the man was caught trying to enter the Laken Palace and on Aug. 19 he was found inside the central palace after he left a guided tour of the newspaper said.

It said the man was despondent over his inability to find work and wanted to "present his case" to the royal family. The paper did not identify him beyond his initials, A.H. It said he was a university graduate with a Belgian wife and that he has been under psychiatric treatment. A Brussels court this week ordered the man held until permanent psychiatric care could be provided.

U.S. Draft Sign-Up Resister Convicted

SAN DIEGO — Benjamin H. Sawney, the second young man to be tried for failure to register for the U.S. draft since the Vietnam War, was found guilty Thursday by a jury that deliberated less than an hour.

Mr. Sawney, 21, will be sentenced in about six weeks, said Assistant U.S. Attorney Robert Rose. The maximum penalty is five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

Mr. Sawney admitted on the stand Wednesday that he knew he was supposed to register and had not done so and will not do so. He had made it clear previously he opposed the draft on moral grounds, but the judge barred him from testifying on his motivation for not registering.

Another student, Eaten Eller, who was indicted for failing to register after Mr. Sawney's indictment, was convicted last week in Rosanoke, Va., and was ordered to register within three months or face imprisonment.

El Al Halts Bookings for Sabbath

TEL AVIV — El Al Israel Airlines stopped taking bookings for flights on Saturdays and holy days as the government went ahead Thursday with its plan to ground the national airline on the Sabbath and religious holidays.

The plan, which has provoked demonstrations by El Al workers and stirred animosity between religious and secular Jews, is to take effect Friday night, Sept. 3. The airline is to phase out all Sabbath flights by Feb. 1. El Al workers say the ban will cost \$40 million a year and cancel out efforts they have made, including taking salary cuts, to help keep the airline from going bankrupt.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin agreed to the ban under pressure from ultra-Orthodox elements in his coalition, and the parliamentary Finance Committee approved the shutdown Wednesday. Hundreds of El Al workers retaliated by barricading an airline office where Transport Minister Haim Corfu was informing El Al executives of the ban. Riot police dispersed the group.

Maneka Gandhi to Form Rival Party

NEW DELHI — Indira Gandhi's widowed daughter-in-law, Maneka Gandhi, said she is forming a political party to oppose the prime minister.

Maneka Gandhi, 26, told a news conference Wednesday. "It will not be like another political party. It will not lean either towards the right or left." She added that "there is a general lessening of faith in the ruling Congress Party," which is led by Mrs. Gandhi.

Maneka's husband, Sanjay, died in the crash of a stunt aircraft he was piloting in June, 1980. Mrs. Gandhi had been grooming her younger son as her successor. In May, Maneka defied Mrs. Gandhi's directive not to attend a public rally. Mrs. Gandhi took this as a challenge and asked Maneka to leave her official home, which she did.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Japan to Rewrite Texts And Require Teachers To Stress Past Wrongs

By Tracy Dahlby
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The government pledged Thursday eventually to rewrite history textbook accounts that have badly strained Japan's relations with China and South Korea.

It said it would also overhaul its rigorous educational screening procedures to allow more internationally accepted versions of Japan's role before and during World War II to be taught in the country's classrooms.

In a statement by Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Moriguchi, the government acknowledged that Japan had "inflicted great suffering and injury" on its two key Asian neighbors and said its repentance for the deeds "should obviously be respected in Japanese education and textbook authorization."

Although new textbooks scheduled for use beginning next April will not be changed, Mr. Miyazawa said school authorities will sue strict guidelines to school boards around Japan to ensure that education is carried out according to the spirit of Thursday's statement. Offending passages will then be dropped from all subsequent textbooks beginning in 1984.

Thursday's measures reflected an attempt on the part of Tokyo to strike a balance between the objections of hawkish elements in Japan's political leadership, who have opposed any changes, and those who need to appease China and South Korea. The two countries have been protesting what have been seen as efforts by Japanese militarists to whitewash accounts of Japan's aggressive military past.

Diplomatic sources in Tokyo expressed concern that Japan's vaguely worded assurances Thursday may fail to satisfy demands by Peking and Seoul that the disputed references be withdrawn. Japanese diplomats briefed the Peking and Seoul governments Thursday morning on Tokyo's decision. The reactions in the two capitals were not immediately known.

Mr. Miyazawa said that the assurances were the "absolute best Japan can do" and suggested that any stronger steps would be counterproductive in the country's current political climate.

The Chinese have been outraged by new textbook descriptions of

Japan's attack on China in the late 1930s as an "advance," and by the watering down of versions of the 1937 "rape of Nanking," in which more than 200,000 Chinese were killed. The South Koreans have protested similar treatment of the history of Japan's 35-year colonial rule in Korea, which ended in 1945.

The Chinese news agency said in a dispatch Monday Thursday in Tokyo, before the Japanese announcement, that public opinion in China was "deeply resentful of the Japanese government's attitude in evading the substance of the problem."

The agency warned that Tokyo's handling of the issue would bear directly on its "relations with all Asian-Pacific countries that have suffered from Japanese militarism."

Rare Public Feud

In Japan, the controversy provoked a rare public feud between normally unobtrusive government officials and among leaders of the country's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, which delayed action on the issue while a compromise was worked out. Backed by hawkish members of the party's right wing, conservative Education Ministry officials resisted Foreign Ministry attempts to put changes into motion that would help cut the diplomatic cost to Japan.

After Premier Zenko Suzuki convinced school authorities that the 38-year-old textbook review system would not be dismantled, the Education Ministry agreed to gradually amend screening standards to allow the revision of future textbooks ahead of schedule.

Education Minister Heiji Ogawa said Thursday that, in light of the intense criticism from other Asian countries, "we have listened very sincerely... and we're now going to correct what should be corrected." The decision, he said, had been made out of "special consideration [to promote] amicable relations with neighboring countries."

School authorities rejected a plan to include errata pages revising the newly authorized books that will be used starting next April. Instead, they agreed to issue "administrative guidance," which carried the force of official dictum in Japan's highly centralized educational system — that will oblige teachers to stress Japan's past wrongdoings.



Palestinian combatants waited Thursday near the municipal stadium in West Beirut with their belongings and members of

their families for the Lebanese Army trucks that would take them to the city's port for evacuation by ship from Lebanon.

Honeymooners Follow the Gunfire to Beirut

By Jay Ross
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Valerie and Barbara Gaspard did a strange reversal of the traditional honeymoon. Married in Niagara Falls, Ontario, Saturday, they arrived Wednesday in war-torn Lebanon for three weeks of nuptial bliss.

They were among 31 bedraggled passengers who made a 17-hour, 130-mile crossing from Cyprus, delayed by an Israeli gunboat, aboard the rusting Lebanese motor vessel, Ibrahim.

Not many people travel to Beirut these days, which is just as well because it is not an easy place to get to.

Visitors can fly to Damascus and then drive through a potential war zone in mountainous eastern Lebanon or they can fly to Tel Aviv and spend a couple of days arranging passes and a military escort through Israeli-controlled southern Lebanon. For an Arab, however, traveling through Israel can be a political liability.

Sea Route
Or they can reach their way to the vacation island of Cyprus, which still has the scars of its own ethnic war between Turks and Greeks, and then take their chance with a motley variety of aging

vessels that sail to Juniyeh, a former luxury resort 20 miles north of Beirut.

The Gaspards, both Canadian citizens of Lebanese descent, chose the sea route to begin married life. They have been wed so short a time that Valerie, who grew up in Lebanon, still introduces his wife by her maiden name.

Barbara, 21, has only been in Lebanon once before — in a rare peaceful period.

"Sure, I'm scared," she said, "but I'm here because I'm being a good wife" and going to visit relatives.

Many of the passengers, all Lebanese or of Lebanese descent except for two journalists, shared the same fear. They said they were worried about how their families survived the war that they hope has just ended. In some cases, men working in the Gulf were returning to take their families out.

All Are Christians
The passengers had one other thing in common. They were Christians who supported the Israeli cause of the Palestine Liberation Organization and were optimistic, in varying degrees, that the country, under newly elected President Bashir Gemayel, would return to peace and tranquility after seven years of war.

An engineer, returning from Abu Dhabi to see his family near Tripoli in the north, said: "Seven years of war is enough. I want peace. Too many people have been killed. Too many buildings have been knocked down."

A financier gave a primer on the myriad political parties, armed groups and ethnic factions in this country of 3 million people.

"Some people think the Israelis will bring peace but who is going to get the Israelis out of Lebanon?" he asked and added that Israel did not have Lebanon's best interests at heart.

Opinion of Youth
Valerie, 24, perhaps with the optimism of youth, sees things differently.

"Gemayel will use democracy, but if that does not work he will use military might" to force people, into line, he said.

Nobody seemed to mind when an Israeli gunboat, bristling with missiles, ordered the ship to stop and retreat to a position 10 miles west of Beirut to get permission to enter the harbor. Nor did they mind that the passenger list had to be radioed to the Israelis.

Nobody, that is, except the captain, Adnan Abdulkarim, a Syrian. After shouting to no avail into the radio several times, "Israeli Navy

ship do you hear me?" he turned to a British reporter and said, "It is all Churchill's fault for bringing the Israelis here."

When permission is granted to sail on to Beirut, however, Capt. Abdulkarim is all sweetness and light on the radio. "Thank you very much. Bye-bye, my friend," he tells the Israeli captain, who answers in what some passengers thought were ominous tones. "Good luck."

Shipment of Goods
A Turkish freighter carrying a shipment of goods got pride of place in the harbor. The Ibrahim anchored half a mile out and passengers were taken by a creaking launch into port past the empty beach chairs of two resort hotels.

A lone surfer came out to greet the launch.

Refugees clogged the highway to Beirut, but it was easy to hear when the city was entered.

Suddenly, there was the incessant crackle of automatic weapons fire, sometimes followed by the clump of a rocket-propelled grenade. Nothing to worry about, the veterans said. Just Maronite Christian militia celebrating Mr. Gemayel's victory or the PLO celebrating its "victorious" departure.

The Lebanese were back home again.

Marines Won't Face Beirut Combat But Role Is Crucial, Reagan Asserts

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has assured Congress that the 800 Marines sent to Lebanon will not end up in combat there, and has told the landing party securing the port of Beirut that its role "is crucial to achieving the peace that is so desperately needed in this long-tortured city."

"I want to emphasize that there is no intention of expectation that U.S. armed forces will become involved in hostilities," Mr. Reagan said in a letter he sent to Congress Tuesday explaining the mission of the Marines.

Combat Role Out
The letter of notification is required by the War Powers Resolution, which was passed in the Vietnam War era as Congress sought a tighter grip over the deployment of U.S. military forces by the president in situations short of all-out war.

After telling Congress that the Lebanese want the 800 Marines, 800 French troops and 500 Italian soldiers to provide an international presence while Palestine Liber-

ation Organization combatants leave Beirut, Mr. Reagan wrote: "Our agreement with the government of Lebanon expressly rules out any combat responsibilities for the U.S. forces."

"All armed elements in the area have given assurances that they will take no action to interfere with the implementation of the departure plan or the activities of the multinational force.... The departure plan makes it clear that in the event of a breakdown in its implementation, the multinational force will be withdrawn."

"Although we cannot rule out isolated acts of violence, all appropriate precautions have thus been taken to assure the safety of U.S. military personnel during their brief assignment to Lebanon."

Administration officials have said the Marines will stay no longer than 30 days.

Mr. Reagan said deployment of the Marines "will improve the prospects for realizing our objectives in Lebanon: a permanent cessation of hostilities; establishment of a strong, representative central government; withdrawal of all foreign forces; restoration of control throughout the country, and establishment of conditions under which Lebanon no longer can be used as a launching point for attacks against Israel."

The 32d Marine Amphibious Unit manning the port is armed and authorized to fire in self-defense, but not to engage in "sustained combat." Besides screening the departure of PLO forces from the port, the Marines would estab-

lish an escape corridor for the international forces if they had to depart suddenly.

While the Marines keep the port under control, the French force is patrolling in the heart of Beirut and the Italians at the Beirut International Airport.

Before traveling from Los Angeles to his mountaintop ranch north of Santa Barbara for two weeks of vacation, Mr. Reagan sent this message of appreciation to the Marines on Wednesday:

"You are about to embark on a mission of great importance to our nation and the free world. The conditions under which you carry out your vital assignment are, I know, demanding and potentially dangerous. You are asked to be once again what Marines have been for more than 200 years — peacemakers."

"Your role in the multinational force — along with that of your French and Italian counterparts — is crucial to achieving the peace that is so desperately needed in this tortured city."

"I expect that you will perform with the traditional esprit and discipline for which the Marine Corps is renowned. Godspeed."

Soviet Objections
A Soviet commentator said Thursday that U.S. Marines sent to Beirut had established a bridgehead lying near the Soviet border, adding, "the Soviet government cannot remain indifferent to this." Reuters reported from Moscow.

Beirut is more than 650 miles (1,040 kilometers) from Soviet soil. The first direct comment by the Soviet media on the U.S. military presence in Lebanon came in a commentary by Pavel Demchenko, a political analyst for Pravda, distributed by the Novosti news agency. Mr. Demchenko said the sending of the 800 Marines to Lebanon "intensifies the confrontation between the two great powers, relations between which are already darkened."



An Arab woman walking toward Beirut passed an Israeli armored vehicle leaving the eastern sector of the capital Thursday.

47 Suspects Slain by Police in Manila

The Associated Press

MANILA — In two weeks of a campaign against criminals in Manila, 47 suspects have been killed and six arrested, a top police official said Thursday.

Maj. Gen. Prospero Otivas, head

of the Manila command of the Philippine constabulary, said that the suspects all were killed when they fought back against lawmen.

He denied news reports that suspects had been killed deliber-

Beirut Land Evacuation Prepared As Italians, More French Arrive

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — More French and Italian peacekeeping troops landed in Beirut on Thursday, joining U.S. Marines in overseeing the evacuation of Palestine Liberation Organization fighters from the Israeli-occupied Lebanese capital.

The Syrian Army sent 61 trucks and tank carriers across Israeli lines to West Beirut to start a two-day overland evacuation to Syria on Friday of 3,500 troops and officers of the Syrian-commanded Palestine Liberation Army, an Israeli Army spokesman in Lebanon said.

On Tuesday, the PLO called off the first transfer of its guerrillas via the highway linking Beirut and Damascus after heavy firing Monday along a stretch of the road controlled by the Christians. The Israelis said Christian militiamen and Syrian troops were exchanging fire, and the Christian radio station said it was Israeli and Syrian forces. No firing was reported along the highway Wednesday.

A truck convoy carrying about 500 PLO troops was at the U.S. Marine-controlled port entrance at noon Thursday for sea evacuation to the Syrian port of Tartus. But it was not clear whether any sea evacuation of the guerrillas took place.

There was little farewell shooting as the caravan moved through West Beirut. Lebanese police said nine civilians have been killed and 27 wounded in the fusillades, and the Marines and PLO met Wednesday to make sure there was no shooting once the guerrillas reached the port area.

Hero's Welcome in Syria
At the Syrian port of Tartus on Thursday, Premier Abdul Raouf al-Kassab led a hero's welcome for 550 PLO fighters who arrived aboard the Cypriot ship Sol Gios.

Also Thursday, the International Red Cross began moving 185 wounded PLO guerrillas by 28 ambulances from 17 West Beirut hospitals to the German Red Cross

hospital ship MV Flora. A Red Cross spokesman, Jean-Jacques Kurz, said 20 of the wounded would be taken to Cyprus and the rest to hospitals in Athens.

Both Lebanon and the PLO contend the number of PLO guerrillas scheduled for evacuation was between 7,100 and 7,500 according to the plan mediated by Philip C. Habib, the special U.S. envoy. But Israel said 3,484 of 8,674 PLO fighters scheduled for evacuation have left by boat.

France completed its contribution to the multinational peacekeeping force when 450 paratroopers landed at the port at dawn. The contingent reinforced 350 paratroopers in Beirut.

A contingent of 250 Italian volunteers from the sharpshooters special forces unit came ashore from the landing craft Caorle two hours after the French.

"We brought absolutely everything we will need, including two truckloads of pasta, and that means we will be completely self-

supporting," the Italian commander, Lt. Col. Bruno Torselli, said. The Italians will patrol the Green Line in southern Beirut and the international airport south of the city.

The Lebanese state radio said the Beirut airport, paralyzed since June 7, would reopen to traffic early next month.

Detainees Reported Released
James Feron of The New York Times filed the following account earlier from Jerusalem:

Israel has begun to release "sizeable" numbers of the 7,000 Palestinian and other detainees held in southern Lebanon since its forces swept through the area to Beirut, according to officials here.

Those being released, a military spokesman said Wednesday, "were generally passive members" of the PLO who did not represent security risks.

Officials said the development had no connection with the withdrawal of PLO guerrillas from West Beirut.

An Appeals Court in U.S. Declares Game of Monopoly Can't Be One

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — The trademark on Monopoly, one of the world's most popular board games, was ruled invalid Thursday by a federal appeals court, which said the word monopoly is a generic term.

The ruling, by the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, went against Parker Brothers and its parent company, General Mills. It was a victory for a college professor who has been fighting a court battle for more than nine years.

The court reversed a finding by U.S. District Judge Spencer Williams that a new game, Anti-Monopoly, and its makers had infringed on the Monopoly trademark and should be prevented from selling the game. "We hold that, as applied to a board game, the word monopoly has become generic, and the registration of it as a trademark is no longer valid," the court declared.

"It's a case of life imitating art," said Ralph Anspach, an economics professor at San Francisco State University. "We put this game out for educational purposes and never dreamed the people who own Monopoly would try to act like the people in the game to get rid of competitors."

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Storage Space Dwindles as U.S. Dawdles on Nuclear Waste

By Ben A. Franklin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Three decades after the nation's atomic electric power industry began accumulating nuclear waste, temporary repositories are filling up fast, and Congress is still unable to come to grips with the politically unpalatable problem of radioactive waste disposal.

Congress has been moving toward passage of a bill to create an underground dump, but the drafters, unwilling to leave the waste dumped in their states, have written its provisions that would prevent selection of any of the six recommended sites.

The disposal crisis will come between now and 1990. But even if the pending legislation is passed this year, a repository would not be available until 1997 or 1998.

About 8,000 tons (7,200 metric tons) of spent, but still highly radioactive, nuclear fuel has piled up at power plants that today use nuclear material to generate 13 percent of the nation's electric power output. The waste is held in shielded underwater pools that originally were designed for storage of no more than a few months.

Time Running Out

At 27 of the country's 73 operating reactors, the spent fuel pools will be filled by 1990, according to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. At the Virginia Electric Power Co., which is the third largest nuclear system in the country, officials say that the lack of adequate storage space for spent fuel may force them

to reduce power or shut down two reactors by 1986, far before their planned expiration.

When the nuclear power industry was new, the assumption was that spent fuel would be chemically reprocessed and enriched to be used again.

But reprocessing was, from the first, a technical failure. Then in the 1970s, under Presidents Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter, reprocessing became forbidden lest weapons-grade plutonium obtained in the process fall into unauthorized hands and cause the spread of nuclear arms.

Commercial centralized storage for nuclear waste has been a failure, too.

And the military establishment, which creates 88 percent of the high-level radioactive waste in waste manufacturing, keeps its nuclear garbage in admitted temporary storage, mostly in huge steel tanks at Hanford, Wash., Barnwell, S.C., and Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Already the commercial nuclear industry is involved in a frantic search for alternatives. Compact, used reactor fuel rods into diminishing storage space at the power plants is one. Another is to ship waste overseas to the unfilled storage pools of newer power stations. But these stop-gap plans have been resisted by environmentalists, whose resort to the courts may block or seriously delay them.

Any plan to ship spent fuel is vulnerable to local legislation in every town and county through which a truck must pass, and many jurisdictions are hostile. New York City adopted a regulation in 1976 barring passage of trucks carrying large amounts of nuclear waste through its streets. In February, a federal judge

upheld this regulation against a federal Transportation Department rule intended to override it.

For three years the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission has been conducting a court-ordered study on the safety and suitability of nuclear waste storage and disposal, that is supposed to make a final determination on the safety issue. But the report will do nothing actually to put into place a disposal system. That is up to Congress, which has been struggling over a nuclear waste bill since 1979.

Prime Sites

Last week the House Committee on Energy and Commerce approved a study of six "prime sites" identified by government scientists — in Louisiana, Nevada, Mississippi, Texas, Utah and Washington — believed to have the subterranean geology and hydrology required to provide a safe million-year containment for the accumulation of nuclear waste.

An amendment passed by Rep. Trent Lott of Mississippi, the House minority whip, revised the language on population density in a way that barred not only a proposed disposal site at a salt dome near Richland, Miss., in his district, but at all other sites under study as well.

In an analysis of the committee bill, the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment concluded that of the 3,132 counties in the United States, the Lott amendment left only 102 that were sufficiently vacant to meet the bill's population standard. All but six of them are west of the Mississippi, and none has been considered a geologically acceptable dump site.

The bill would allow some of the nuclear utility industry's backlog of spent reactor fuel to be placed

in temporary, above-ground storage until the permanent repository is completed.

To reach the House floor, the waste disposal bill must still clear the Rules Committee, where it will meet again the opposition of members from the potential recipient states.

Even if it is passed, the nuclear waste measure contains a "states rights" veto. A state's objection to the president's decision to make it the permanent repository of the waste would be final if either the House or the Senate voted to uphold it.

The Senate has already passed a somewhat similar nuclear waste bill, but without the population-density exclusions.

U.S.-Canada Nuclear Pact

Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. and the U.S. Energy Department signed a five-year agreement Tuesday for research co-operation in the disposal of nuclear waste, United Press International reported from Ottawa.

Dutch Greenpeace Ruling

An Amsterdam court ruled Thursday that the Greenpeace environmental organization could legally continue to hamper and delay a ship of the Netherlands Energy Research Center from dumping radioactive nuclear waste in the Atlantic Ocean, Reuters reported.

But the court said that if the Greenpeace vessel Sirius makes it impossible for the freighter Scheideborg to dump the waste at an internationally approved site off Spain, the organization would be liable to a penalty of 250,000 guilders (\$94,000) per day.

Weidenbaum Blames 'Horrendous Deficits' On Military Spending

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's insistence on a record expansion of the nation's military budget has defeated administration efforts to control government spending and contributed to "horrendous deficits," Murray L. Weidenbaum, Mr. Reagan's newly departed chief economist, contends.

"On balance, we really haven't cut the budget," Mr. Weidenbaum said in an interview. Instead, the reductions in nondefense programs the president has won from Congress have been fully offset by the unprecedented growth in defense spending sought by Mr. Reagan, he said.

"When you add that to the big tax cuts, you get such horrendous deficits," he added. "What worries me" about the defense buildup, he said, "is that these crash efforts rarely increase national security. They strain resources, create bottlenecks," he said.

Mr. Weidenbaum was interviewed two weeks ago but asked that his remarks not be released until after his departure Wednesday from his post as chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers. Mr. Reagan disclosed last month that Mr. Weidenbaum had resigned to resume his academic career at Washington University in St. Louis.

In his parting comments, Mr. Weidenbaum became the first senior administration official to say publicly what several officials have been saying privately for some time: that they regard the proposed growth in the defense budget in the next five years to be too big, both in its impact on the federal deficit and on the economy's ability to digest so rapid a buildup of weaponry.

Mr. Weidenbaum and other presidential advisers, including David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, have fought repeatedly for a slower expansion, but Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has opposed a slowdown. Mr. Reagan has backed Mr. Weinberger in most cases.

In a far-ranging interview, Mr. Weidenbaum also said: "The administration has made slow progress in stripping away federal regulations. One of the impediments is the 'combative' style of officials at the Environmental Protection Agency and Interior Department."

The 10-percent cut in personal tax rates scheduled for next July is in danger of being repealed because of the large deficits facing the government.

• The push for a balanced-budget constitutional amendment will not solve budget problems now confronting the nation.

Mr. Weidenbaum declined to go into detail about his reasons for resigning, but he left little doubt about his disappointment with the administration's failure to deliver on its promises to curb federal spending, balance the budget by 1984 at the latest and eliminate unneeded government regulations.

The deficit for 1982 is now expected to be a record \$109 billion, and next year's deficit is expected by most estimates to range from \$115 billion to more than \$150 billion.

Mr. Weidenbaum expressed particular disenchantment with the rapid growth in defense spending. "We've shifted priorities... We've cut nondefense spending substantially," he said. "But for the first two years, we have an imbalance cut the budget, not ignoring defense? No. It's a wash."

Mr. Reagan's long-range military program calls for Defense Department spending of about \$1.6 trillion between 1982 and 1987. Annual spending would grow from \$182.8 billion this fiscal year to \$356 billion in 1987.

Mr. Weinberger could not be reached to comment on Weidenbaum's remarks, but in testimony delivered to Congress last week, the defense secretary argued that any further cuts in his budget "would significantly weaken our defense posture."

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A 'Long Saga' Missing Soviet Visitor Ends for an Infantryman

Soldier's Remains Sent To U.S. After 37 Years

By Mike Sager
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Under heavy machine gun and mortar fire, Pfc. Curtis L. Nabors and the three platoons of Company C advanced on the hamlet of Hartungshof in southwest Germany near the French border. It was 1:05 p.m. March 3, 1945.

In three weeks, the Army's 63d Infantry Division would break through the Nazis' Siegfried Line on its way across the Rhine and then the Danube. But Pfc. Nabors would not march with the others. Cut down that day by fire from a bunker, the 24-year-old farm boy from Mississippi would be left behind in a field.

C Company withdrew seven hours after the attack, and that night German soldiers buried him and two other Americans in an unmarked grave. His wife and young son were told he was missing. Then they were told he was dead.

Wednesday, more than 37 years later, Pfc. Nabors was accorded his military honors and his three-volley salute on the gentle green hills of Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia.

"Today is the end of a long saga," said his son, Curtis L. Nabors Jr., one of 11 relatives who came to Washington for the burial. He was 3 years old when his father was killed and now is an international management consultant who lives in New Jersey. He bears no trace of the Mississippi accent his father had when he went to war.

"I always knew he was dead, but I always had that outside hope, that little feeling of uncertainty, that gnawing. But now it is gone, that feeling, and I am proud of him and proud of what his country has done for him today. He's an American. He belongs here."

Curtis L. Nabors Sr. did not have to go to war. A self-taught engineer, he spent the early years of the war as a member of the secret Manhattan District Project, at work on the atomic bomb that would end the war against Japan.

"He enlisted because he saw all his friends going to war and coming back wounded, or not coming back at all," his son, now 40, said. "He thought too much of his country not to go."

So on Sept. 9, 1944, Mr. Nabors enlisted. Five months later he entered combat, joining the 254th Regiment of the 63d Infantry at Sarreguemines, France, near the German border. Two weeks later, he was one of 160 men who moved in a diversionary raid against Hartungshof.

His command had hoped the raid would make the defending Germans believe that the town would soon be under a large-scale attack by the entire regiment, 3,500 men, bivouacked just to the south.

The raid was successful, though 27 Americans were wounded and 12 were killed, and the 63d went on to penetrate the line. They later protected Gen. George Patton's right flank as his tanks crossed the Rhine River.

Back in Woodlawn, Miss., Juanice Nabors and her young son carried on as best they could. Then, in 1947, a German forwarded them the small Bible that Mr. Nabors had carried into battle. Inside was a picture of his infant son.

For years, the Nabors tried to contact the German, tried to find traces of their husband and father. Later, Mrs. Nabors married an Army officer, and in 1953, while his stepfather was stationed in West Germany, Curtis Nabors Jr. went back to Hartungshof, looking for clues. He found none, though Wednesday he said he probably walked within several hundred yards of his father's grave.

In 1974, a construction crew laying a water pipe on the old battlefield discovered Mr. Nabors' dog tag and a St. Christopher's medal given him by a great-aunt. It wasn't until six years later that James Craig, a retired U.S. Army major living in Germany, heard of the discovery. He recovered the tag and the medal, wrote to state officials in Mississippi, and later contacted the family.

Young Nabors took the question to the Defense Department and the Army Adjutant General's Memorial Affairs Division took over the search.



Juanice Nabors and Curtis L. Nabors Jr., right, attending the burial of Curtis L. Nabors Sr., whose body was brought to Arlington National Cemetery 37 years after his death in Germany.

U.S. Official Stirs Furor in Detroit By Downplaying Plight of Jobless

By Donald Woutar
Los Angeles Times Service

DETROIT — A visiting Reagan administration official's comment that jobless auto workers are not as bad off as some people believe has touched off an uproar here. The president of the United Auto Workers, Douglas A. Fraser, called the official "a bum."

Michael A. Driggs, deputy assistant secretary of commerce for auto industry affairs, told a Detroit audience Wednesday that the families of laid-off auto workers had incomes of \$19,000 to nearly \$30,000 last year. He also said that about half of the 400,000 jobless auto workers nationwide had "adjusted" to their layoffs by finding other jobs or "withdrawing from the labor force."

"I am not here to tell you that being laid off is not a traumatic experience," Mr. Driggs said at the Automotive News World Congress. "One can certainly realize that a reduction in income of 10 percent or 15 percent is a significant blow to the family affected."

"But on balance, the [laid-off] American auto worker is not as bad off in relation to other workers as others would have us believe. It's not as bad as it seems on the surface."

Union Response
Mr. Driggs' comments did not sit well in Detroit. The UAW called a news conference Wednesday afternoon to condemn not only his statistics but the Reagan administration's attitude toward the unemployed.

"It is with ill grace that a bureaucrat comes from Washington to a state where we've had double-digit unemployment for over two years and tries to tell us there's really no problem," Mr. Fraser said. "It's cynical; it's cruel and it shows

a lack of understanding and compassion, and I think that's precisely what's wrong with this government."

Mr. Fraser, a Democratic Party leader and persistent critic of the Reagan administration, added, "In my view, Mr. Driggs has no credibility at all. I just resent the fact

that we taxpayers have to pay for a bum like that."

Mr. Driggs said later in an interview that the figures he had cited on what has happened to displaced auto workers and their families were compiled at his request by the Department of Labor and did not represent an "analytically rigorous" study. But he said he believed that his figures were broadly accurate.

Various Income Sources
Mr. Driggs said the family incomes of laid-off auto workers — from various unemployment benefits, part-time jobs and earnings of other family members — averaged \$28,000 last year. He said that the duration of those layoffs averaged just 11 weeks and that even those laid off for more than six months had family incomes of \$18,000.

The UAW said it could not immediately reply to Mr. Driggs' except to say that they are too high. The union said, for instance, that they include the incomes of workers who were unemployed for as little as one week.

But the union said Mr. Driggs' remarks might have been more nearly accurate before the Reagan administration began cutting back on such programs as extended unemployment compensation and the Trade Readjustment Act, which made payments to many auto workers who were laid off because of high sales of imported cars.

The union also said its once-generous, company-funded layoff pay, which could provide up to 90 percent of normal take-home pay, is drying up. The UAW now says that only about 40 percent of jobless auto workers are still getting the payments, and those at a reduced level.

Cardinal Cody sought to wield the kind of authority Chicago Catholics once granted without question. But as times changed, internal turmoil and frustration grew among Catholic priests and laymen. Cardinal Cody left other problems, including an investigation into his financial practices.

A letter, signed by Mr. Lewis and the federal aviation administrator, J. Lynn Helms, and sent to all 10,200 working controllers, praised them for "dedication and devotion and said, 'we are continuing to work to ensure that you are fully compensated for the job you do and that you receive the pay package you so richly deserve.'"

Many of the controllers who stayed have been foregoing vacations and working six-day weeks to keep the system at what the FAA says is 83-84 percent of its former capacity. Reports of restlessness among them are heard with increasing frequency as the pay bill languishes.

The administration bill would provide a 5-percent premium pay increase for all controllers, as well as extra pay for activities such as

training new controllers. It passed both the Senate and House as part of the continuing resolution that Mr. Reagan vetoed late last year. When a subsequent version of the resolution was offered, Rep. Ford got the pay raise removed on procedural grounds.

A spokesman for Rep. Ford said Wednesday that the congressman and "a majority of this committee have not felt that the administration's bill does anything to rebuild the system or to stabilize the system in the future." He pointed to Mr. Lewis' own study of air traffic control, which found that problems of management and personnel in the FAA went far beyond the question of money.

Rep. Ford has proposed that some of those who struck be rehired, and challenges Mr. Lewis' contention that, under civil service regulations, if any are rehired all would have to be.

U.S. Tries to Calm Air Controllers Over Year's Delay on Their Raises

By Douglas Feaver
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis has moved to calm growing discontent among air traffic controllers who still have not received the raises they were promised when they stayed on the job a year ago as their co-workers struck.

The raise of \$57 million is buried in the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee because of a dispute between the administration and the committee's chairman, Rep. William D. Ford, Democrat of Michigan.

Controllers Praised
Mr. Lewis says Rep. Ford's conditions for releasing the money would force him to rehire all of the 11,400 controllers President Reagan fired. Rep. Ford disputes that, saying his version would permit Mr. Lewis to hire enough of

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

In the Shadow of the Dollar

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

Congress is annoyed. United States truckers, it says, don't get a fair shake in Canada. So it has declared a moratorium on new licenses for Canadian truckers until Canada changes its discriminatory ways.

That, of course, is not the end of the matter. Manitoba has retaliated with a moratorium on route licenses for U.S. truckers. Other provinces, which under Canadian law control the routes, will surely follow suit.

It is hard, at this point, to say who is right. But it is clear that both countries lose from interference in open trade and investment. Self-interest should be motive enough for Canadians to curb growing protectionism.

And the United States, for its part, should recognize the frustrations of Canadians in living in the shadow of an economic giant. Disputes like this are more likely settled by compromise than by chauvinistic posturing.

Canadian and U.S. truckers have long shared rights to transport goods across the border. The controversy over new licenses follows from deregulation on the U.S. side, and recession on both.

Until the late 1970's it was tough for any trucker to obtain new route authority in either country. Then, just as the recession hit hard, deregulation in the United States opened the door to Canadian as well as U.S. companies. U.S. competitors protested that they had a tougher time in Canada than Canadians did in the United States. With thousands of teamsters out of work, the Interstate Commerce Commission took the complaints seriously.

The commission suspended route applications by Canadians pending an investigation of the charges. Congress has formalized the deal: no more licenses for two years. The suspension may be lifted only if the president affirms that Canada has had a change of heart. If this were an isolated incident it

would be possible to ignore. The cost to consumers from a loss of international competition is probably modest. But the dispute reflects a general souring of economic relations that could mean substantial losses for both countries.

The Canadian economy is in trouble, with unemployment and inflation at record highs. Many Canadians blame Washington. If only U.S. interest rates were lower and American business less exploitative, they say, life would be rosy.

Such views are simplistic. Stagflation in Canada predated the U.S. interest-rate explosion. American-owned businesses are no more exploitative than native concerns operating under Canadian law. But the Trudeau government has shamelessly seized on resentment of U.S. influence in Canada. It is forcing energy companies to the south to sell their assets to Canadians at bargain rates. Its Foreign Investment Review Agency unfairly hobbles U.S. citizens who want to make direct investments.

The urge to bite back is tempting — and should be resisted. First, any move to limit Canadian investment or shut out Canadian business hurts us as much as it hurts them. More important, it is unlikely to prompt Canadians to mend their ways. Protectionism only breeds more protectionism.

The better approach is quiet diplomacy, with a goal, in the case of trucking, of guaranteeing U.S. companies an equal shot at new route authority. More generally, the goal should be a softening of Canada's harsh restrictions on direct United States investment.

There is little chance the Trudeau government will repeal anti-U.S. laws, but it might be persuaded to interpret them more liberally. Far from the television cameras, diplomacy may yet show Canadians where their real interests lie.

Farewell to Ma Bell

From THE WASHINGTON POST

Harold H. Greene's order in the telephone case sets in motion the most extraordinary reorganization in the history of American industry. As a matter of law it is, no doubt, less important than the Supreme Court's decision in 1911 breaking up Standard Oil. But in its immediate impact on the economy, the effect of this order may well be greater.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, a legal and nationwide monopoly most of its life, will now split off its local operating companies. It will proceed to turn itself into a profoundly different kind of company as it enters the hotly competitive computer and data processing businesses. These changes will ultimately affect nearly every American who uses a phone.

Judge Greene's service to the public has been incalculable. The original draft of the agreement, worked out between AT&T and the Justice Department last winter, left him in a peculiar position. With the arrival of the Reagan administration, the Justice Department had swung to a view excessively favorable to AT&T. It was left to the judge to restore a balance among the many contending interests. He has accomplished that work with great distinction, in the order that has now gone into effect.

Despite the happy outcome, it is difficult not to feel a degree of uneasiness at the degree of discretion that this procedure left

to one judge. Not every judge would have responded so skillfully. Ideally, the issues here should have been guided by congressional legislation.

That did not happen because Congress was unable to pass a bill this summer. Questions had to be settled and, as frequently happens when Congress failed to act, the responsibility fell to the courts.

Rep. Timothy Wirth's bill was beaten by the shrill campaign that AT&T ran against it, generating anxiety to the point of panic among some of the company's shareholders and employees.

But it is also necessary to say that the congressional process itself contributed to the bill's collapse. To get the necessary majorities, Mr. Wirth kept having to write into it protections for more and more interests, making it more and more cumbersome and awkward.

It's a fair summary to say that the AT&T case followed the less-desirable route, through the courts, to the more satisfactory outcome, in Judge Greene's order. When the order has been carried out, in a year and a half, Congress will have both the opportunity and the responsibility to return to this compelling subject and, if necessary, impose its own judgment on the direction that the new telecommunications industry is taking.

Other Editorial Opinion

Paris Shooting

The Jews of the Marais believed they were finished with anti-Semitism. The quiet quarter of Paris had once known their agony. Here French Jews were rounded up by the Vichy government and sent to the Nazi extermination camps. But when the war ended, survivors of the Holocaust came back, joined by Jews from North Africa. The Marais rebuilt itself, and the Jewish community basked in the sun and observed the religious holy days and celebrated weddings without fear.

But the peace of the Marais was shattered recently by machine guns. Four terrorists blasted their way into a Jewish restaurant, firing indiscriminately at diners and waiters. Six people were killed.

Direct Action, the craven terrorist group which claimed responsibility for the Marais attack, said it was retaliating for the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The victims of the attack were not Israelis, nor did they have anything to do with invading Lebanon. They were as innocent as the Lebanese caught in the deadly crossfire between Israel and the P.L.O. The logic of slaughter was the logic of Hitler, who insanely blamed the Jews for the defeat of Germany in World War I and burned them in the ovens of Auschwitz.

Israel rose out of the ashes of the Holocaust, settled by Jews who vowed never again to live as a powerless minority in a nation not their own.

Israel has its own threats and problems, its errors and history to overcome. It cannot alone protect Jews from anti-Semitism. Outraged people of all lands must deny the slayings in Paris and give anti-Semites no chance to raise their ugly heads at this time of international crisis.

— The Herald American (Boston).

Pakistan's Relations

Since Pakistan became an independent nation in 1947, it has been the mainstay of U.S. defensive strategy in Southern Asia. Pakistan's neighbor, India, by contrast, failed for some time to live up to the idealistic image that Nehru sought to give it. As American relations with China improved, India and Pakistan found it possible to draw their relations somewhat, but with the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan a new phase of coolness began. Now, however, it looks as though the Indian government is beginning to seek friendlier relations with its immediate neighbors and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's recent visit to Washington may be seen as a step in improving ties to the U.S. as well.

— The Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

AUG. 27: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Socialism and the U.S.

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Socialism does not make much headway in the United States. This fact caused some lamentation at the recent Socialist Congress in Stuttgart. The chief matter for surprise in this respect is that the European party leaders should have been so ignorant of the labor conditions in the United States as to expect their doctrines could find ready acceptance there. From a practical standpoint Socialism can do nothing for the American wage-earner that is not already done for him by the existing labor organizations. From a political standpoint it is difficult to understand how the working classes could exercise a greater influence than they do at present."

1932: Death for Nazis

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "The verdict of the special court at Berthel, calling capital sentences on the heads of five Nazis, may precipitate a clash between Hitler's Brownshirts cohorts and the civil power. Whether a crisis can be averted now depends on the manner in which the Reich government handles a situation of unprecedented difficulty. It is biding its time, but has made it quite clear that it will not hesitate to resort to drastic measures to uphold justice and the authority of the state. The trial revealed that the five were guilty of murder of the most vicious kind. Their victim was dragged out of his sleep and done to death by kicks in the neck."

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Rip Van Reagan: Another Look at His Foreign Policy

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — More than two years ago, in mid-1980, candidate Ronald Reagan struck me (and I so wrote) as a "figure almost wholly out of touch with the content and content of current events... a sort of Rip Van Reagan emerging sleepily out of some California Catskills with a world view and a sense of what's needed to set things right that seemed wonderfully suited for the early 1950's."

The most interesting question, it seemed to me then, was not how much Reagan knew about foreign policy but whether he knew enough to know how much he didn't know.

An update is in order, what with one thing and another: the Lebanese crisis and the promise of a heavy new U.S. peace initiative in the Middle East; the gas pipeline fight with the Europeans; Poland still in thrall to martial law, despite our anti-Soviet sanctions; a constructive compromise of U.S. conflicts of interest over China; no real results in arms control and still less in the struggle against Soviet-Cuban mischief-making in El Salvador and Central America; the Falklands experience.

Clearly, Ronald Reagan has come a long way in his knowledge of what he didn't know. But just as clearly, his emergence from the world of the 1950's has some distance to go. By way of a benchmark, these are the things that seemed to me to be missing from candidate Reagan's world view in 1980:

The inevitable decline in this country's influence in the Atlantic Alliance... the fundamentally altered



state of the Mideast... the strategic significance of the new U.S. relationship with China... the clamorous and conflicting demands on this country's resources as they affected his promise of massive increases in defense spending... the difficulty of restoring U.S. prestige and power in the world while regularly proclaiming military inferiority... the homegrown content in Third-World insurrections, rooted in social and economic deprivations, however much exploited from the outside by the all-pervasive communist menace.

Candidate Reagan, you will recall, was going to restore "official" rela-

tions with Taiwan, scrap the SALT II treaty, deploy the neutron bomb in Europe and hammer together an anti-Soviet defense alliance between Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the United States.

He spoke of the Palestinians as "refugees" in a way that suggested they had no real grievance and no justifiable purpose in their efforts to establish a homeland of their own.

The Reagan administration's current muddling and meddling in Central America suggests that some part of his old view of the world still holds — in that corner of it, anyway.

No real effort has been made to

reconcile profound differences between Reagan's approach to East-West relations and that of most Europeans. The result has to be a scrambled signal to the Soviets, of which the pipeline brouhaha is only a part. An Atlantic Alliance deeply divided on the general principle of economic sanctions as a means of influencing Soviet behavior in Poland, or else where, does little to "restore" respect for the United States as leader of the West.

None of this is to discount significant accommodations to reality. The new China deal was struck at a cost of enraging the old Reagan true be-

lievers. Acceptance of Camp David as the only sound basis for advancing the Middle East peace process is no less welcome for being late in coming. Reconciliation to SALT II and recognition of the need to proceed with disarmament talks as the price for U.S. nuclear deployments in Europe are sensible accommodations, too.

But projected huge increases in defense spending remain sacrosanct, in the face of swelling budget deficits, record unemployment, and other evidence of an open-ended and debilitating economic crisis. Here again, the signal sent forth to allies and adversaries is not one of strength, but of infirmity.

A nation that feels compelled to advertise its inferiority by plunging into an unprecedented peacetime rearmament may earn respect for its resolve and its intentions. But the advertisement remains a way of saying that, for the time being, it is out-gunned and in a poor position to hang tough.

In short, what one finds in an examination of Ronald Reagan's progression over the past two years is a mixture of pluses and minuses — and no plan for an orderly and sensible reconciliation of this country's overseas commitments and its capabilities.

Ronald Reagan persists in expecting the unlikely: that he can talk on an Argentine dictator out of invading the Falklands; that he can get the results he wants; that his whistle will stop the fractious Allies at attention. nostalgia remains at war with reality in his administration's conduct of foreign policy.

The Washington Post Staff

What Will the Cubans Do About Radio Marti? Retaliate

By Wayne S. Smith

WASHINGTON — Few Americans would argue against the proposition that the Cuban people should have access to more objective information than that supplied by Fidel Castro's news services. The Reagan administration, however, has not made a convincing case for Radio Marti as the best means of providing that access.

Further, if the United States is to assume the task of informing the Cuban people, the matter of costs, risks and benefits to the United States must be carefully weighed. The Reagan administration clearly has not done that.

On the contrary, many of its arguments seem to flow from a complete ignorance, or misunderstanding, of Cuban reality. The more I have heard of the administration's case, the more convinced I have become that it is leading us toward a step that is unnecessary and may be sharply counterproductive.

Even without Radio Marti, the Cuban people are not without alternatives. As one goes across the radio dial in Havana, fully half the stations one picks up are American. The Voice of America comes in clearly all over the island on medium wave and has a wide listener-ship. If one wished to expand broadcasting to Cuba, the logical way to go would be through VOA. The administration says all it wants to do is to provide objective news and commentary. That is what VOA's charter calls on it to do. Its credentials for accuracy are well established; hence, new programs would have immediate credibility.

Certainly the administration has not been able to explain exactly

what it hopes to gain from Radio Marti. Evolutionary change has been suggested as one objective. But how that is supposed to work is difficult to understand, especially since, as the administration itself emphasizes, the Cuban people have little input into their government's decision-making process.

Some senior spokesmen have said Radio Marti will raise the cost to Castro and thus force him to abandon his interventionist policies in Central America and Africa. Past experience, however, indicates Castro is likely to react by becoming more rather than less obstreperous.

On the other hand, he has already offered several times to begin serious negotiations and has emphasized that he is willing to discuss all issues. The United States has so far not taken him up on this offer. The question must therefore be asked: why set up Radio Marti to achieve something that might better be pursued through negotiations? Indeed, if we do the first, we may close off options to the second.

There is no doubt as to how the Cubans will react to Radio Marti. They will jam it, but they will also begin deliberately to interfere with our commercial broadcasts.

We may view this as an irrational and illegal response, but the Cubans see it as a matter of self-defense. They see it against a background of past U.S. efforts to get at them — the Bay of Pigs, assassination attempts, clandestine CIA radio stations, etc.

VOA is seen as part of the long-

established rules of the games, as is Radio Havana. Radio Marti, however, is believed by Havana to be part of an aggressive attempt by Washington at destabilization and will draw a strong reaction.

Senior State Department officials have insisted that Radio Marti and the problem of interference are unrelated. This is simply not true.

The problem of interference is a longstanding one. But there were high hopes that negotiations could neutralize the problem. Cuba pulled out of those talks as a result of our announcement of Radio Marti. The administration could have it both ways. It could augment broadcasting to Cuba through VOA, and it could also resume negotiations on interference.

But the administration seems determined to blunder ahead with Radio Marti. When the radio war is upon us, let the administration not claim to have had no part in provoking it.

In the final analysis, however, the most compelling argument against Radio Marti is not Castro's strong reaction. We certainly cannot allow our actions to be circumscribed by his likes and dislikes.

No, the strongest argument against Radio Marti is simply that it is a bad idea. It would do nothing to solve our Cuban problem. It would produce results exactly the opposite of those intended.

The writer was chief of the U.S. Interests Section in Havana until his recent retirement from the State Department. The article was contributed to The Washington Post.



It's Time to Find a New Beach for Soviet Envoys in U.S.

By Sydney H. Schanberg

NEW YORK — The civil rights division of the Justice Department is looking into deprivations being inflicted on Russians living in Glen Cove, Long Island.

They have been denied beach, tennis and golf privileges, and the Reagan administration is investigating to see if the loss of these inalienable rights constitutes a violation of federal law.

The Russians in Glen Cove are not your garden-variety oppressed minority. They are members of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations and they live in a stately home called Killenworth that they purchased in 1951. It has 49 rooms and is surrounded by 37 acres of upper-class greenery. It is also surrounded by an eight-foot fence topped by barbed wire.

More to the point, the Russians have installed sophisticated electronic equipment that enables them to eavesdrop on telephone calls and other communications. These include messages about Long Island's defense industries, phone invitations to beach parties, arguments over who will pitch in the Saturday softball game and pleas to the hardware store for a nostrum that will kill the dandelions without killing the grass.

It was the news of the listening gizmos, which made headlines in May, that inspired the City Council of Glen Cove to vote, 6-1, to revoke the Russians' permits for the city's golf course, 10 tennis courts and three beaches.

Naturally, this put the State Department in a tizzy. After all, we have the same gizmos in our embassy in Moscow. And the Russians could easily retaliate by barring American officials from their weekly dip in the Moskva River. So State went to Justice for justice, using the old civil rights law.

And the Feds might just be able to make a case that a pattern of pestering has developed against these landed Russians on the North Shore.

Last November, two local vandals on a lark sprayed the mansion with 22-caliber rifle fire, breaking a lot of windows. And a couple of days later, the Soviets were startled in their dacha beds by a helicopter flying too low over their roof. The FBI and the local police said it was only a medical helicopter that had got lost on an emergency mission in pea-soupy weather and had dropped beneath the mist to get its bearings. But who knows? (There's always been a rumor in Glen Cove that some of the staff at the nursing home bordering Killenworth are FBI or CIA agents.)

Still, for all this, it's going to be hard for the civil rights division to sell the American people on the notion that a collection of Russian bureaucrats, diplomats and spies constitutes a subjugated group.

Glen Cove's mayor, Alan Parente, was probably closer to the pulse in Peoria when he said, as he took away the beach privileges: "This was done in protest against our government's permitting the Soviets to occupy a residence in Glen Cove, tax-free, and turning it against our national interests."

So Glen Cove is now rejecting the protests of the State Department, which intones orotundly: "Discriminatory actions such as [those] taken by Glen Cove interfere with [the] conduct of foreign relations of the United States."

They also interfere with the primal urges of U.N. officials and other oppressed New Yorkers. "Our people... are human beings, too," said a plaintive Vladimir Mikoyan, a Soviet press officer. "With all due respect to the Big Apple, it's quite natural for someone who has been working all week inside an office in a place like New York City to want to go to the beach on the weekend with his family and have some rest and relaxation."

I agree. But the problem now is how to de-escalate this international crisis. Surely there must be a solution short of sending the National Guard into Glen Cove to open the beaches to the Russians.

French Reaction

Regarding "Official U.S. View on Pipeline Ban" (HT, July 24): Last month Evan Galbraith, the U.S. ambassador to France, accused the French of harboring terrorists, whom he said it mistook for political exiles (Le Monde, July 23). Shortly following this announcement he was called to the Elysee Palace for "clarifications" about France's immigration policy.

In April Mr. Galbraith confidently asserted that a unilateral U.S. embargo on pipeline technology would cause few political repercussions in France (Commerce in France, Spring '82). This was supposedly because the eventuality of such an embargo was foreseen by a "boilerplate" clause in the contract concluded between GE, the American company which originally developed the technology in question, and Alstom-Atlantique, the French company to which this technology was licensed.

Even assuming the unambiguity of this contract clause and the legality of the American embargo based on it, both of which are doubtful (HT, June 25), Mr. Galbraith appears to have completely misjudged the French reaction, which has been practically unanimous in condemning the embargo.

Nevertheless, his article seeks to explain the reasonableness of the American position, which, he says, is "not widely understood" in France. And all the while denying that the

Pipeline Labor

Regarding "Watch Towers Along the Pipeline" (HT, Aug. 14-15): Leopold Unger's account of the role of forced labor in the construction of the Siberian pipeline was very valuable.

The free world seems to need regular reminding of the routine use of slave labor by Communist regimes. Political and business leaders in Western Europe, in their fawning anxiety not to offend the Soviet Union, have deliberately kept the truth about the price Russian prisoners are paying in

from the mail room of the Gruninsan Corp. But if trendiness is not an espionage priority at the moment, they could spend their weekends instead at Jones Beach or Coney Island and get to meet some real taxpayers — or even observe some lobster-pink American politicians on the campaign stump trying to flim-flam those taxpayers.

I know some churlish people would like nothing better than for the Russians to take their weekend relaxation by "jumping" into the East River, whose treacherous waters flow directly outside their confining offices at the U.N. building.

But that's no answer. They've got their civil rights just like the rest of us.

The New York Times

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

U.S. is trying to wage "economic warfare" with Russia. Mr. Galbraith justifies America's stance as one which would "cause particularly troubling problems" and "add to the overall strain" of the Soviet economy. Nowhere does he address the complaint that the U.S. would rather sacrifice French jobs — albeit based on government subsidized credit — than income for American farmers in the grain belt, whose produce, if withheld, would likely cause more strain on the Soviet economy than a one- or two-year delay in the pipeline.

In light of all this, one is led to wonder whether the number of diplomatic misunderstandings it seems to take to teach a businessman to be a diplomat is worth the long-term damage it may cause to Franco-American relations.

RICHARD HUSZAGH, Paris.

blood to supply us with cheaper fuel from the people. Unger and yourself are to be congratulated for bringing it out into the open for public discussion.

I disagree, however, with his attribution of these horrors to the generalized phenomenon of what he refers to as "man's inhumanity to man." Credit where credit's due. This is Communist inhumanity to the citizens of a Socialist state.

DAVID MARSELAND, London.

Recall the Nobel

I am aware of the fact that there is no precedent for what I want to suggest, nor is there probably any legal basis for acting upon it. Nevertheless, it seems to me that — in view of recent events — it is high time to start a movement to have the Nobel Peace Prize, awarded to Menachem Begin in 1978, rescinded.

JOHN REWALD, Ménerbes, France.

Indian Humor

Regarding "Letter from India" (HT, Aug. 16): It is rather hurling to any Indian to read the (I dare say, misinformed) "Letter from India." The last statement in particular gives a very wrong impression that there is no humor or lighter side in the Indian life and literature.

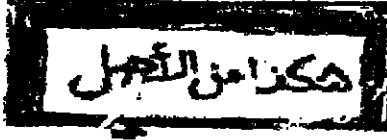
Humor (and comedy) has a very important and prominent place among "Nava Rasa" (the nine kinds

of expression) in the Indian literature and stage from ancient times. Satire and Pun are very much there (and enjoyed) among the figures of speech in all Indian languages. I can quote any number of works — poetry, novels, short stories, plays, feature films and even journalistic articles — which are full length comedies with subtle humor, satire, pun, fun and punch, in my own language. And I am sure there will be as many, if not more, in the thirteen sister languages. People there are able to survive the myriad problems of day to day living because of their sense of humor and that typically Indian, philosophical outlook. The lack of patronization to the political or journalistic humor (humor in print) is due to still prevalent illiteracy and to high costs, as for many the daily paper at breakfast is still a luxury. It is also, I may say, due to the failure of journalists and other media themselves and certainly not to the lack of taste among people. We love and appreciate good humor as anybody else.

DASU MADHUSUDHANARAO, West Germany.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

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Group Bans 2 Churches For Apartheid

World Reform Alliance Had Warned Afrikaners

By Marjorie Hyer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The two Dutch Reformed churches that deny the existence of more than half of South Africa's white Afrikaners have been voted out of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches for the "heresy" of racial segregation.

After more than six hours of anguished debate and prayer Wednesday night, the alliance meeting in Geneva, voted 221 to 20 to expel the churches, the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk and the Nederduitse Hervormde Kerk.

Support of South Africa's strict segregationist policy by the two churches has long been a sore point. The action by the alliance came after years of warnings and resolutions condemning apartheid.

The blow to the segregated churches was expected to be completed Thursday, when the alliance was to elect its president for the next five years. The only nominee was the Rev. Alan Boesak, a leader of the South African Reformed Church. He would be the first nonwhite to head the 107-year-old alliance.

The alliance groups about 150 churches of the Reformed, Presbyterian and Congregational traditions in 76 countries. It has no jurisdictional authority over member churches, but promotes international cooperation among them and provides a forum to resolve disputes and unify church practices around the world.

Virtually isolated
Suspension of the two churches is expected to deepen divisions between Afrikaners and coloreds in South Africa even as Prime Minister P. W. Botha is trying to draw them together.

The vote leaves the churches virtually isolated. They withdrew from the World Council of Churches more than a decade ago because of the council's stand against racism and white domination.

The Afrikaans churches broke off from the Dutch mother church and the South African Council of Churches for the same reasons. The latter action set the two churches apart from the rest of South Africa's churches — Roman Catholic, Anglican, Methodist and Congregational — all of which have condemned apartheid.

The alliance set three conditions for lifting the suspension: that "black Christians are no longer excluded... especially from Holy Communion"; that the churches adopt a formal, unequivocal statement rejecting apartheid; and that they provide "concrete support in word and deed" for "those who suffer under the system of apartheid."



President Samora Machel of Mozambique welcomed Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at the Maputo airport Wednesday. Mrs. Gandhi was on a two-day official visit to Mozambique.

U.S. Sees Progress in Talks on Stopping War in Namibia

By Bernard D. Nossiter
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — U.S. officials have indicated that some progress has been made, after another round of talks in Angola, toward halting the war between South Africa and guerrilla forces seeking the independence of South-West Africa (Namibia).

The officials declined to provide details to support their optimism Wednesday, but one said the talks had dealt with a proposed withdrawal of South African troops from Angola and a pullback deeper into Angola by Cuban and Namibian guerrilla forces.

In the latest exchange, a State Department official said, the United States was represented by Frank G. Wisner, deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs. For five days, he conferred

with President Eduardo dos Santos, Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge and other Angolan leaders.

The negotiations are regarded as the key to carrying out a UN plan to free Namibia from South African control and allow it to become independent. The United States has been talking with Angola since last fall.

The guerrillas of the South-West Africa Peoples Organization, and the seven African nations directly promoting their cause, insist that there can be no link between Namibia's freedom and the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

Initial Phase
But UN officials recognize that the independence plan must begin with a cease-fire and that South Africa is unlikely to accept one without the Cuban armed presence being neutralized. It is this objec-

India Seeks Leading Role in Nonaligned Group

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — India, almost assured of hosting the seventh summit of nonaligned nations next year, hopes to assume leadership of the nonaligned movement for the next three years and also to enhance its role in global affairs.

Although the summit, which is expected to be held here in February or March, almost certainly will boost India's world role, it is also likely to dredge up U.S.-Indian differences on issues that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Reagan glossed over in their meeting in Washington last month.

The gathering of the members of the 77-nation movement is also likely to focus attention on a few issues on which India has strayed, including its abstentions on United Nations resolutions condemning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. An overwhelming majority of nonaligned nations voted for the resolutions.

There has been no formal announcement of the venue of the nonaligned summit, which was originally scheduled to be in Baghdad in September, and Indian officials vigorously deny having courted the movement to hold it in New Delhi. Instead, they say India is prepared to host the summit if that is the consensus of the movement.

In Favor of India

On Aug. 9, President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, faced with opposition by some nonaligned nations who feared Iranian bombing attacks during the summit, offered in a personal message to Mrs. Gandhi to stand down in favor of India, provided that the movement's foreign ministers meet in Baghdad next month to rally Iraq as the site of the eighth summit in 1985.

Cuba, host of the last summit and current leader of the movement, insisted that the foreign ministers meet in Havana. Hence the stalemate that has delayed formal announcement of New Delhi

as host capital. Indian officials say, however, that since Cuba, Iraq, Iran, Yugoslavia and other non-aligned members have publicly favored New Delhi, they assume the meeting will be in the Indian capital.

Throughout the stalemate, India has been careful not to antagonize either Iraq or Iran, who are major oil suppliers. India also has been an active member of the non-aligned movement's Gulf war mediation group and has maintained good relations with both countries.

India, which with Yugoslavia and Egypt was one of the principal founders of the nonaligned movement 21 years ago, has attempted to increase its stature in the organization in the past several years.

Influence Declined

Its influence had slipped as a result of the Chinese-Indian war and two wars on the subcontinent in 1965 and 1971, but it was in the past two years that it found itself directly at odds with a majority of

the movement by abstaining on three UN resolutions calling for Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan and casting similar abstentions on resolutions calling for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Cambodia.

Indian officials said those abstentions were irrelevant to India's leadership role among the non-aligned nations and denied that its stature in the movement had been diminished by them or by its persistent close ties to the Soviet Union.

The implications of India's ascendancy to the leadership of the nonaligned group under U.S.-Indian relations seem even broader, and U.S. diplomats in New Delhi are following the summit developments closely.

As host, India would be responsible for preparing the working draft resolutions on issues with which the Reagan administration is vitally concerned, including the situations in the Middle East,

South Africa, Central America, Afghanistan, South Africa and the Indian Ocean.

The United States and India have deeply ingrained differences over all of those issues, and although they arose during Mrs. Gandhi's talks with Mr. Reagan, they were mainly swept aside in the atmosphere of thawing relations between the two countries.

Of particular importance to the United States is the Middle East issue, since it is likely that renewed U.S. effort on the Camp David peace process will coincide with the start of the nonaligned summit.

Indian officials stressed, however, that the agenda and the Gandhi-Reagan meeting should be viewed as having little correlation. "What was clear from that visit was that while there was a change of tone, there was an insistence by both sides that there was no change on substantive issues of difference. There was a change of tone, but no change of policy," an Indian official said.

Ministers' Meeting

Reuters reported from Niamey, Niger, that some Asian nonaligned nations are questioning the legality of Iraq's calling a ministers' meeting in Baghdad.

Iraq proposed that the foreign ministers should meet in Baghdad Sept. 2 and 3 after it had offered to withdraw as host of the summit on Sept. 10. Iraq had campaigned to have the summit postponed or the venue shifted to another capital.

Iraq and Iran have been at war for 23 months, and their delegations to the annual foreign ministers' conference of the Islamic Conference Association in Niger have swapped insults and mutual accusations of responsibility for the war.

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TAIPEI — To the people of Taiwan, their government's unceasing call for "recovery of the mainland" is a hollow exhortation.

The political arithmetic of Taiwan is as follows: At least 90 percent of the population of this island in the East China Sea are native Taiwanese, but nearly all of the key government posts are held by former mainlanders who fled to Taiwan in the late 1940s, when the Communists came to power.

The Nationalists, led by Chiang Kai-shek, took Taiwan by force. Chiang Kai-shek, whose likeness in pictures, paintings and statues is seen everywhere in Taiwan, is a hero by fiat.

Still, most Taiwanese seem as distrustful as their government does of Peking's promise in its arms agreement last week with Washington to strive for a "peaceful solution to the Taiwan question." China considers Taiwan its province. In overtures to Taiwan, China has promised the islanders that in a reunited nation their economic system and pattern of living need not change.

A Way of Life
When people here are asked about the possibility of linking up with the mainland, the reply that comes back again and again is, "Only if we can keep our way of life." The diplomatic and political machinations along the China-United States-Taiwan triangle are of little interest to them. The central concern is maintaining a way of life that most of them doubt could be accommodated within a Communist ideology.

That concern is understandable to anyone who has ever walked the streets of Taipei. It is a scene of individualistic capitalism running full throttle.

People in most big cities brag about how bad their traffic is. By that standard, the more than 2 million residents of Taipei have a lot to brag about. Cars crowd the streets, and hordes of small motorcycles dart and weave around cars, trucks and pedestrians. There are 4.5 million motorcycles in the country. The small motorcycle is the family sedan of Taiwan.

Taipei's traffic is a mirror of the nation, according to one theorist. Taiwan has posted one of the world's fastest growth rates over the past two decades. Per capita income of nearly \$2,400 gives it the highest standard of living of any nation in Asia except Japan.

In its rapid development, Taiwan seems to be a country that has not paused to catch its breath or adjust perceptions to the changes of circumstance. It is a nation with one foot in the agrarian society it was a few decades back and one foot in the industrialized camp, which it is rapidly joining.

Taiwan's traffic seems to fit that mold. Just 20 years ago, people rode on bicycles.

Another example of the growth is Taiwan's unusually high savings rate, with people squirreling away about 30 percent of their income. "People here save so much because they can still remember when they were poor," said Sun Chen, vice chairman of the Council for Economic Planning and Development.

The streets of Taipei are packed with thousands of small shops and pushcart operations. Shops selling electronics goods are close by "Snake Alley," where people can drink a potion of Chinese wine, snake venom and blood from its heart, which is ripped out of the wriggling reptile while you watch.

Heaven of Capitalism
Taiwan is a haven of entrepreneurial capitalism — although some heavy industry is state-owned. Though political expression is controlled, most economic activity is not. Four-fifths of Taiwan's commercial enterprises are run by its founders. The nation has the feel of reckless energy about it that comes when people have a direct stake in something they have built.

Taiwan also has the excesses of unrestrained commercialism. Air pollution can be smothering, especially at this time of year when the weather is tropical. Sex is for sale everywhere. Policemen, it is said, can be bought.

Yet in the balance, people prefer the life on the island side of the Strait of Formosa and do not think it would count under any reunification formula. "A Communist country can bend only so far before it is no longer Communist," a Taiwanese lawyer said.

Gesturing toward the street, he added: "I just don't think it could ever go this far. Our way of life would be changed."

CIA Sees Limited Progress By China on Military Goals

WASHINGTON — China's military modernization program is making "limited progress" but still has far to go before Peking attains an up-to-date fighting machine, according to CIA analysts.

Their report was part of a compendium of papers released Wednesday by the congressional Joint Economic Committee, assessing China's campaign of "Four Modernizations" to its upgrade industry, agriculture, military forces, and science and technology.

The CIA analysts, Sydney H. James and G. Lawrence Lamborn, wrote that "although China's defense modernization is still in an early stage and undoubtedly faces severe tests, the program is making limited progress."

Need for Stability
But they said the program will be successful "only if the nation enjoys prolonged political stability, retains access to foreign capital and technology, avoids costly foreign military campaigns and moves forward in higher priority efforts to modernize agriculture, industry and science and technology."

The analysts noted that "China evidently views the Soviet Union as a long-term rather than an immediate danger, and defense modernization probably will con-

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Seducing the Shopper

by Joan Dupont

BATILLY, France — Château de Mesnil-Glaize, in this town in Normandy, has a romantic watchtower and picture windows and is wired for the latest in stereo sound and video. Bruno Bettelheim ("Love is Not Enough") slept here, as did Arthur Janov ("The Primal Scream") and Ivan Illich ("Deschooling Society"). for the castle is headquarters for Clothaire Rapaille's group-therapy sessions and guest seminars.

Rapaille, 42, is a cross between Renaissance man — Leonardo is his role model — and marketing guru, a Jungian with anti-psychiatry leanings and the kinkiest touch. He has just completed a study on the subject of seduction, backed by cosmetics companies, and is at work on a spin-off, a six-hour film for television. "The film will have an international cast and distribution," he says. The only male consultant to *F* (for *Fetters*) Magazine in Paris, he masterminded its summer issue on seduction.

Rapaille is no armchair psychiatrist. He heads Rapaille International, a consulting firm with bases in Paris, Geneva and Tokyo. "We take the Jungian concept of cultural archetypes and apply it to market research." His several degrees and professions include a doctorate in psychology, a diploma in psychology and chairs at Michigan State University and the Sorbonne. Author of some 10 books, he is considered a specialist in parent-child relations. "Understanding One's Parents" is a best seller.

The seduction study was launched by L'Oréal in 1979 and Dior and Rochas then climbed aboard. "L'Oréal was trying to manufacture a single product that could work worldwide," Rapaille explains. "First, they developed a body milk, but it just didn't fill the bill. For instance, it didn't work in the United States, where women shower twice a day."

Rapaille found that success on the international market depended on a specifically French seal of approval. "We discovered that in the 12 countries we studied, the *Panisiene* is considered the ultimate in appeal." He added L'Oréal to stick to a Parisian image. "The American woman by comparison is too natural, too hygienic, she has no mystery," he says. "Seduction, you see, is a question of creating illusion. It goes against nature. In nature, you don't undress to mate, you dress up."

Modes of dressing up or down differ from one culture to another. Focusing on courtship patterns, Rapaille picked the collective unconscious of adults and children from Japan to Sicily. "We evoked earliest memories and sensual incidents that crop up in daydreams." In Japan, courtship is elaborately coded. "All the attention is focused on the woman's face and neck. She is not supposed to speak or look at a man. Buck teeth or cross eyes are considered cute, breasts and legs don't matter. The idea is that everything be small, cute. In an ideal courtship, the man drives the woman around in his car. They don't have to look each other in the eye, and they can talk. Since sexual harmony is not an objective in marriage, there is less disappointment. Japanese men care more about performing in their jobs; women wield power in their home and community."

Outside marriage, however, there is a fierce eroticism, the kind that kills, Rapaille says. "It goes with alcohol, with solitary contemplation, and leads to violent acts, from castration to hara-iri," he explains. As an illustration, he notes that a Western manufacturer ran a test screening of his shampoo commercial for a panel of Japanese men and women. The ad showed a man's hand running through a woman's hair. The panel was asked to imagine what happened next: 29 out of 30 Japanese said the man pulled out a sword and severed the woman's head.

He describes the culture of Anglo-Saxons as dry: "They use a lot of face and talcum powder — nothing more than grease comes from their skin. It is a sign of wealth: to choose to be thin, you have to be rich. In other cultures, fat means prosperity."

Latin beauties shine. "In Italy, sexiness in a woman is looking as though she can bear children — she should have big breasts and hips. Children are proof of the man's virility, his wealth." Whereas the American man, according to Rapaille, seems to want to keep his mother figure to himself. He is attracted to women with big breasts but no hips. "He doesn't want the woman to have other children — he is the child."

Like American women, German women are sporty and hygienic, Rapaille insists. "But German eroticism has a dark side. There is suppressed homosexuality and a self-destructive streak. Look at Nina Hagen, the German punk star. She embodies this morbid punk tendency." As for the Englishwoman: "She doesn't exist... for the Englishman. She is the biggest consumer of beauty products — twice as much as the Frenchwoman — because she must do twice as much to get a man's



Clothaire Rapaille.

attention. For the Englishman shares his time, his thoughts and feelings with other men."

The French have a unique position, Rapaille, a Frenchman, predictably says. "Perhaps the Frenchman cares more about eroticism," he continues. The Frenchman does not work as hard as the Japanese, and he makes love in bed more than the American, who still seems to prefer sex in his car — or so the three-year study shows.

"In Godard's 'Breathless,' you see Jean-Paul Belmondo jump out of his car in the middle of traffic to pick up a girl's skirts. That's the Frenchman: He wants to see what's underneath. The French prides themselves on being skirt-chasers, it's a tradition."

Rapaille is not shy about discussing his achievements or his modest background. His mother, who does all the cooking, holds court in the chateau kitchen, telling tales of the lean years, when she raised him on her own. "She never let me feel there was anything I couldn't do," he says.

Now that he has a grip on luxury, he is not about to let go. Wherever he may be, a chauffeur awaits him in a Rolls-Royce, equipped with bar, television and telephone. "Can you see me in a Renault?" he asks. Rapaille knows that cars, like chateaus, are proper settings for seduction.

Advice on Aging From an Old Master

by Philip M. Boffey

WASHINGTON — B.F. Skinner, the 78-year-old patriarch of behavioral psychology, took to the podium at a psychologists' convention here this week and gave a first-person report on how to cope with the failing memory and diminished intellectual powers of old age.

The secret, he said, lies in creating a stimulating environment, devising little memory tricks, working fewer hours and giving the brain plenty of time to rest between serious intellectual exertions.

"Leisure should be relaxing," he cautioned. "Possibly you like complicated puzzles, or chess, or other demanding intellectual games. Give them up. If you want to continue to be intellectually productive, you must risk the contempt of your younger acquaintances and freely admit that you read detective stories."

Skinner's lecture on "Intellectual Self-Management in Old Age" was an offbeat highlight on the opening day of the 90th annual convention of the American Psychological Association. The gaunt, white-haired behaviorist, who has spent most of his professional life at Harvard experimenting with pigeons and rats, offered himself to the psychologists as "a case history."

It was a rare personal glimpse at how a renowned scientist deals with the problems of declining powers — a far more touching statement than the typical scientific paper delivered here, discussing "cognitive development" or "intergenerational affinities" in groups of anonymous subjects.

His speech drew frequent laughter and hearty applause from a standing-room-only audience of the young and middle-aged. Many spectators flocked around the podium afterward to get his autograph on their programs.

Skinner is best known for his controversial theory that human behavior is controlled not by free will but rather by what he calls positive and negative reinforcements meted out by culture and environment. He has sometimes been called "fascistic" for suggesting societies might improve human behavior through reinforcement, much as laboratory animals are conditioned to perform certain tasks.

But when he talked about such reinforcements here, he seemed a benign way to ward off the "decay and rot" of old age. Much of what he called aging, he said, is not simply an inexorable biological process, but rather a change in the physical and social environment. As vision, hearing and taste fade, and erogenous tissues grow less sensitive, the elderly become bored, discouraged and depressed. They are no longer receiving powerful reinforcement from the world around them, and fewer things seem worth doing. But that can be changed, he said. Foods can be highly flavored, pornography can be used to extend sexuality into old age, those who can't read can

listen to book recordings, and glasses and hearing aids can help.

But aging scholars, he lamented, face an additional special problem: "It is characteristic of old people not to think clearly, coherently, logically or, in particular, creatively." Skinner acknowledged that he now finds it harder to "think big thoughts" without losing the thread from one part of a chapter to another. The remedy for that, he suggested, is a rigid outline that constrains against "senile nattering and inconsistencies and repetition."

"One of the more distressing experiences of old age is discovering that a point you have just made — so significant, so beautifully expressed — was made by you in something you published a long time ago," Skinner added. But one can promote new thoughts, he said, by moving into a new field or acquiring a new intellectual style.

The real problem in old age is "not so much how to have ideas as how to have them when you can use them," he added. Typically, they pop up in the middle of the night and are forgotten when you need them. So, the minute you get a thought, jot it down or dictate it into a recorder before it escapes.

The same tactic works well if you're one of those who hears the weatherman warn of rain and then 10 minutes later leaves, forgetting the umbrella. Skinner's solution: Hang the umbrella on the doorknob the minute you hear the weather report.

Many an aging scholar stops working and waits for the well-deserved kudos, Skinner said, and others try to hold a restless audience with name-dropping and personal reminiscences.

"I have been guilty of a bit of that name-dropping myself, and I have been wallowing in reminiscence lately in writing my autobiography," he acknowledged. "The trouble is that it takes you backward. You begin to live your life in the wrong direction."

His solution was to tackle broader intellectual issues than he had previously confronted. Later in the week, in fact, Skinner mounted another podium here to discourse on "Why Are We Not Acting to Save the World?"

Many aging scholars lack Skinner's ability to find an audience. Students and colleagues are remote, invitations to speak dry up and the scholar finds himself spending more and more time with people uninterested in his field. That can be mitigated, Skinner said, by organizing small discussions, if only in groups of two. But beware of the flatterers, he cautioned: "If you have been very successful, the most tedious stupidities will be received as pearls of wisdom, and your standards will instantly fall."

Skinner's talk was one of many on aging, a subject widely ignored until recent years. Although the first major U.S. book on the psychology of old age was published 60 years ago, as recently as 1975 Robert Butler, in his Pulitzer Prize-winning book on the aged in America, "Why Survive? Being Old in America," reported that virtually all professional groups "give scant attention to the mental health needs of older people."



B.F. Skinner.

Dr. Bernice Neugarten of Northwestern University's School of Education delivered one of the major public addresses of the convention — on "Successful Aging." Neugarten believes America is moving toward an "age-irrelevant society" in which people remain vigorous far longer than before and do things at 70 or 80 that they would not have done 30 years ago.

"We ought to drop the term 'old,'" she said. "I once suggested the terms 'young-old' and 'old-old,' intending to differentiate old people who are vigorous and healthy from old people who are ill."

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Edinburgh's Many Festivals in One

by Anthony Troon

EDINBURGH — Something more than the famous rock-perched castle above spectacular flower gardens seizes the interest of visitors to Edinburgh at this time of year. They find the Scottish capital surrendering peacefully to its 36th annual International Festival, a wide-ranging arts program that runs until Sept. 11.

The Edinburgh Festival is one of the world's most comprehensive arts festivals. The parent event (known locally as the Official Festival) involves artists and companies from more than 20 countries this year — opera, symphony, concerts, chamber music, recitals, dance, theater and art exhibitions.

The festival's rebellious, invigorating stepchild (the Fringe) has outgrown its parent and will present 800 shows at 130 sites, selling 500,000 tickets. Then there's the Edinburgh International Film Festival (to Sept. 10) presenting 70 full-length feature films, including gala performances and premieres; the Edinburgh International Jazz Festival (Saturday to Sept. 2); and the Edinburgh Military Tattoo, an international spectacular of massed pipes and drums, precision drill and pageantry, high above the city on the Castle Rock (through Sept. 11). The Tattoo ticket office, at 1 Cockburn Street, tel: (031) 225.11.88, is open daily from 10 a.m. until 4.30 p.m. and 12.30 p.m. on Saturday. Prices for the 90-minute show are the equivalent of \$4.50 to \$10.

The most popular events in the Official Festival sold out weeks in advance. Concerts by the Dresden Staatskapelle and the London Symphony Orchestra, recitals by the guitarist Julian Bream and the soprano Elisabeth Söderström were among the early sellouts; also fast-selling was Peter Ustinov's whimsical farce centered on the unfinished opera "The Marriage" by Morsovsky (possibly this year's most original offering).

Opera performances by such companies as the Dresden State Opera or the home team, the Scottish Opera, are offered at \$6 to \$40 a ticket. Orchestral concert tickets are about \$7 to \$25 (better seats generally go first). Tickets to the Philadelphia Orchestra performances under Riccardo Muti (Sept. 10 and 11) are scarce. Recitals and chamber concerts, mainly morning performances, are at bargain prices, between \$4 and \$8.

This year's dance program is excitingly unconventional, mirroring the personal interest of John Drummond, the festival director. The Japanese Sankai Juku company will give five performances, while the very modern Antonio Gades Ballet from Spain will stage two productions.

All Official Festival opera is performed at the King's Theater on Leven Street. The main venue for orchestral concerts is Usher Hall on Lothian Road, while chamber music concerts and recitals are held in the Queen's Hall, South Clerk Street, or the Freemason's Hall, George Street. Most dance performances are held in the Assembly Rooms on George Street.

Official Festival events can be booked by dialing 225.57.56 during office hours, while agents like Thomas Cook, Wagons Lits or American Express can arrange tickets along

with travel and accommodation. The festival ticket office is at 21 Market Street, Edinburgh EH1 1BW.

For many, the great peripheral jamboree known as the Fringe is now the main event, producing the biggest successes and the most abysmal failures. About 300 new plays will be presented and more than 70 revues (the Oxford and Cambridge efforts traditionally sell out quickly). Average prices are \$1.75 to \$3.50. The Fringe box office is at 170 High Street, Edinburgh 226.52.57 or 226.52.59; telephone bookings for Access-Visa credit cards, 226.36.45 and 225.49.11.

The five-day jazz festival next week mainly takes place in pubs and hotel lounges. The top star is Teddy Wilson, the legendary American pianist. Much of the music is free but there are 50 sessions (Jazz Band Ball, 9 p.m. to 3.30 a.m., with tickets selling at about \$10), and afternoon tea dances, with tickets available at about \$2.50. Season ticket, about \$30. There will be two weeks of late-night modern jazz, too.

A visitor will be very lucky to find a room in Edinburgh's best-known hotels until after mid-September (most of them will be full of actors and opera singers) but won't have to look too far for space. A centralized and computer-backed Accommodation Bureau at 5 Waverley Bridge (tel: 225.88.21 or 226.65.91) can help. It has 10,000 hotel and guest house beds on file and processes 30,000 bookings a month. With in a 2-mile radius of the castle are good, middle-budget hotels like the Northumberland (up to \$42 double for bed and breakfast), the Grays (up to \$34 double and including a two-hour Scottish cabaret show), the Donmarque (up to \$68 double and featuring sumptuous Victorian decor), or Ellersley House (up to \$78 double, a country house inside the city limits). Double rooms with breakfast can be found for as little as \$24 a day in less-than-magnificent city hotels. Guest house and bed and breakfast accommodations within a 2-mile radius of the city cost about the same and are usually preferable.

There are many fine hotels outside the city, but within easy access of festival events. Greywalls at Gullane (about 20 miles out) has some rooms for September (about \$120 double). This is a superb 1901 building designed as a family home by Sir Edward Lutyens and hemmed in by golf courses. Some rooms may also be available at the famous Gleneagles Hotel (40 miles out), with doubles at about \$130, including breakfast. A special two-day offer of bed, breakfast and dinner costs about \$155 a person, including greens fees for its world-renowned golf courses. About 40 miles in the opposite direction is Dryburgh Abbey Hotel, St. Boswells, with double rooms and breakfast for about \$70 starting in late August.

Outside of festival time, Edinburgh's speciality is history wrapped in one of the world's most memorable cityscapes. History can be taken neat at Edinburgh Castle (old weaponry in stone-lined rooms) and at the Palace of Holyrood (romantic private apartments, portraits, silk hangings and a well-worn air of intrigue). Admission: \$1.75 for each. The city is bursting with museums specializing in local history (Huntly House), or in fields ranging

from archaeology to technology (Royal Scottish Museum).

Among the exhibitions, the biggest draw may possibly be "British Watercolors," a comprehensive display from 1750 to the present, linking Constable and Hockney, in the Royal Scottish Academy, Princes Street, to Sept. 11 (admission about \$1.40).

It's also possible to be in Edinburgh now and escape the festival, if that's what you really want. Some of the residents do. If the unusually large range of urban parkland isn't enough for you, there's glorious open country and seascapes within a half-hour by car or bus from midtown. Also within easy reach of Edinburgh are many stately homes and castles of the old noble families, open to the public and set in parkland now at its colorful peak. Golf courses abound in and around the city, with greens fees ranging from about \$3 to \$10 for nonmembers.

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At the Center, on the Fringe

by Ann Duncan

LONDON — Peter Lichtenfels had never seen a play until he was required to attend one by George Bernard Shaw for a first-year university course. Now, at age 32, this German-born Canadian is running Edinburgh's trend-setting Traverse Theater, thus making him one of the youngest artistic directors of a professional theater in Britain.

"It was like a Sicilian curse," the tall, soft-spoken Lichtenfels says about seeing that first play, "You Never Can Tell," while at Queen's University in Kingston, Ont. "It was then and there that I knew I wanted to do theater. I knew I didn't want to act. I just wanted to direct, and that's all I have been doing since."

This type of single-minded determination has a lot to do with Lichtenfels' success. He also has a strong measure of audacity in his character: After directing only a half-dozen

amateur and summer-stock productions in Ontario, Lichtenfels headed for the closely knit world of British theater in 1973. "I wanted to pit myself against the very best," he explains.

For almost two years, he wrote, telephoned and pestered London directors, asking for a chance. He took unpaid directing jobs in amateur theaters, read plays constantly, went to the theater when he could afford it, was forced to live at times in immigrant hostels and was supported by his wife, Lynette Hunter, then a graduate student and now an English scholar and author of studies of George Orwell and G.K. Chesterton.

"Getting a break in the theater is 99 percent hard work and perspiration and one percent luck," Lichtenfels now says. "The tough part is not getting ground down in the whole process. But once you get the break, you have to be able to come up with the goods."

The break came in 1975 when he got a bit of work on a play at London's Hampstead Theatre. Afterward he landed a job as a trainee director at the Traverse. Except for two years directing at the Liverpool Playhouse, Lichtenfels has been at the Traverse ever since, and was appointed the theater's artistic director last year.

The Traverse, Britain's first "Fringe" theater and the country's first theater to get around censorship by reconstituting itself as a private club, was established as a byproduct of the Edinburgh Festival, the annual smorgasbord of theater, music, dance and art from around the world.

"The Traverse was originally set up to be a kind of year-round festival," Lichtenfels explains. "Edinburgh is a fairly dour lady and the Scots, with their Presbyterian-Calvinism, are kind of proper all year. But it is during the festival that the country wears a kilt without any knickers underneath. I think the idea of the Traverse was to see if Scotland could survive without any knickers all year round."

Lichtenfels' skills are well suited for the Traverse — both specialize in new plays, the first or second productions of works by little-known or previously unknown playwrights. The Traverse has helped launch the careers of such playwrights as Stephen Poliakoff, Trevor Griffiths, David Hare and Patti Smith, who went on to make more of a name for herself as a punk rock singer.

Up to 500 plays are sent to the Traverse each year in hopes of being among the seven, eight or nine that will be produced. Even with that mountain of fresh material, most of the new plays put on by the Traverse are commissioned, Lichtenfels says. Main criteria in choosing a new play are whether the author has "a clear, unique voice and a way of writing that commands attention."

But in the final analysis, the choice is highly personal, he continues. "I look for a voice that speaks to me. Another artistic director may find that the voice doesn't say anything to him."

For this year's festival, Lichtenfels chose to direct "The Boys in the Backroom," which he describes as a "bizarre and far-fetched look at conspiracies since World War II." The play — the first by Andrew Dallmeyer, a Scottish playwright, to be produced — has drawn extreme reaction from audiences and critics.



Peter Lichtenfels.

"Some hate it and some love it, but the production has generally been praised," Lichtenfels says.

Much of the excitement of live theater comes from seeing the unexpected, he continues. "So when it comes to productions in my theater, what I like is people gambling. I would rather have a production fail brilliantly but at least have gambled. I don't want a safe production."

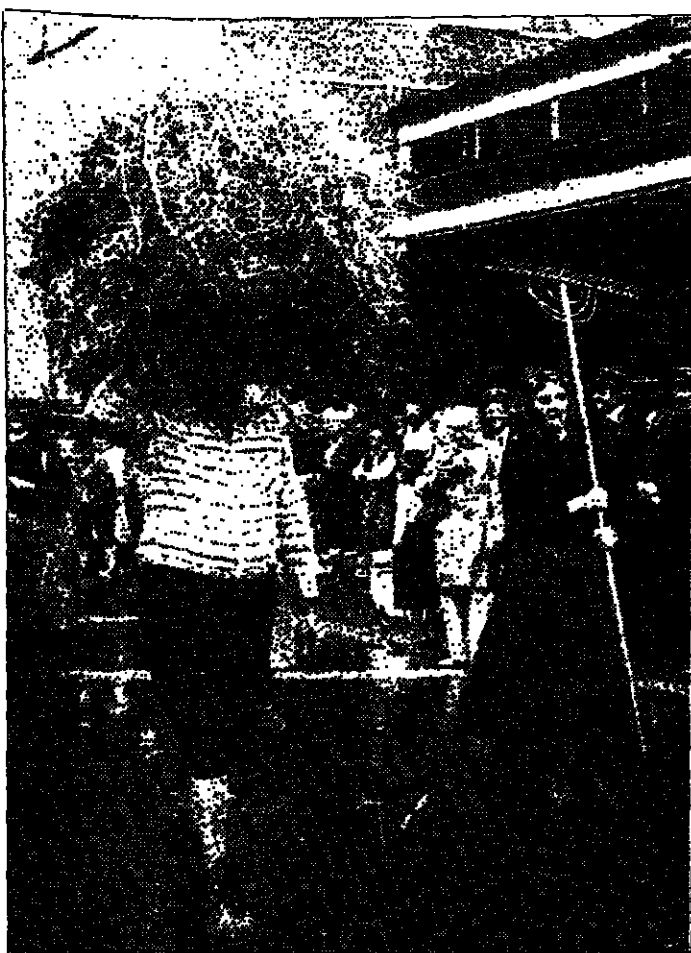
Lichtenfels says he feels equally committed to keeping the theater open to a broad cross-section of influences, and he has departed from the practice of the Traverse's five previous artistic directors by stepping up the number of foreign companies the theater is bringing to Edinburgh. "The theater needs all the help it can get, from brilliant young actors to writers and directors," he explains. "You mustn't exclude anyone."

As a result, two of the five shows sponsored by the Traverse during the festival are from overseas. New York City's Mabou Mines are making their European debut with a mixed-media show called "A Prelude to Death in Venice," while Johannesburg's Market Theater is putting on a high-energy show called "Woza Albert" about Jesus appearing in South Africa. Both shows will run until Sept. 5.

In terms of his directing style, Lichtenfels says he gives his actors the minimum number of instructions. Instead he tries to find indirect ways of helping actors think through their parts. "My strength is in giving actors room to explore it," he explains.

With about 18 months left on his contract with the Traverse, he is uncertain about his next step. Ideally, he says, he would like to direct in West Germany, France and Canada. "But I don't see myself in nationalistic terms," he explains. "I just see myself as doing theater."

TRAVEL



Paying homage to the harvest gods.



Marchers under the lion of Zermatt's flag and the Swiss cross.



No one is too young to participate...



Melted cheese, sausage and drinks.



Some diehards try to wait out the rain.

The Swiss Give a Party

ZERMATT, Switzerland — Each year, like many Swiss resorts, Zermatt stages a folklore festival. The purpose is to honor the town's heritage, to attract a few more tourists, to give the residents a chance to show off traditional costumes. The unofficial purpose is to have a good time.

To the parade come people from many communities near this town in the valley under the Matterhorn; costumed visitors this year included contingents from Saas Fee, Brig, Täsch and Lenkerbad.

Thousands watched the parade of musicians, militiamen and mountaineers, farmers and firemen.

The Valais' alpenhorn corps — a handful of men toting the huge curved horns that can sound from valley to valley — won a big round of applause. So did the Zermatt mountain guides, some of them outfitted in the primitive garb worn when Edward Whymper conquered the Matterhorn in 1865 and established one of Zermatt's enduring industries.

When the parade finished, everybody gathered in a field and, entertained by bands and dancers, spent the rest of the afternoon eating and drinking.

And then it rained. The hands played on and some people lingered at the food tents but, for most, the party was over until next year.



... And few, it seems, are too old.

The Big Apple Is Baking

by Doyle McManus

NEW YORK — The sand is a dull and dirty brown, trampled over by uncounted feet. The sea is a dark and murky green. The air is hot and sticky, heavy with the smells of spilled beer and frying grease over a vague flavor of salt. The old wooden boardwalk is splintered and patched, the baking streets littered and cracked. The view is mostly of tenements and steel scrap and vacant lots.

"It's not the best beach in the world," admits Richard Vasquez, turning his face into a feeble puff of warm sea air while keeping one eye on his 6-year-old son.

Yet people keep coming to Coney Island. New York City's aging amusement park and swimming spot is ugly, dirty, noisy and sometimes dangerous, but New Yorkers come by the tens of thousands, enduring an hour or more in the subways for an afternoon in the dubious air. It is all part, they will tell you, of every New Yorker's midsummer obsession: trying to beat the heat.

"You come out for the breeze," explains Vasquez, a 30-year-old city parks maintenance man. "In the heat, you can't even think. Out here you can catch the breeze. You can store up the cool feeling and take it home with you."

In August, New York suffers from a special brand of heat, a stuffy, wilting steam bath that turns this purposeful city into a listless collection of streets and buildings.

Even the best professional criminals leave town; discriminating thieves looted the horse-racing resort of Saratoga Springs three days in a row this summer, making off with more than \$60,000 worth of jewels.

But most New Yorkers, being neither rich nor powerful, stay put. Some try to beat the heat by moving their living rooms onto the sidewalks, turning neighborhood streets into a rich tapestry of life normally lived indoors: Families eating lunch at card tables, elderly ladies reading the newspaper through magnifying glasses, old men telling tales, teen-agers flirting. The city's parks host dozens of outdoor weddings, chic wine-and-paté picnics, children's birthday parties and joggers' conventions, each subculture with its own well-defined turf.

Tempers shorten. On a hot and crowded city bus, a heavy-set lady courteously offered her seat to a frail-looking older woman. The object of her kindness bristled and snapped. "You look like you might fall down yourself."

Buses, of course, are to be avoided. Only half of them have functioning air conditioners, the Transit Authority says, and many of the broken ones cannot be fixed in the summer because the repairmen's union contract guarantees them vacations in July and August.

The subway system is even worse, a sweaty inferno where only one in three cars is theoretically air conditioned. The more daring riders perch on the couplings between the cars for a

gulp or two of air, even though some have fallen to their deaths on the tracks below. As a result of all this, those New Yorkers who can escape, do. The rich and powerful simply abandon the city for the month, as the French desert Paris; the exodus turns many apartment buildings on Fifth and Park avenues into empty hulks. The moderately rich and powerful stay behind and work, but flee their offices at noon every Friday for the Hamptons, the chic weekend villages on the remote beaches of Long Island, where houses rent for as much as \$4,000 a week.

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The parks draw sunbathers too, some with impressive sets of equipment ranging from lawn chairs to shiny tanning wings that reflect the sun's rays onto pallid necks.

But Manhattan's favorite sunbathing spot is neither park nor seashore. It is 200 feet in the air and only steps from home: the roof, otherwise known as "lar beach." In a really immobilizing heat wave, the vista from a tall building on the chic Upper West Side is a surrealistic Coney Island in the sky: thousands of people, armchairs, beach umbrellas, even artificial grass, encamped on the jumbled rooftops of small apartment buildings.

"It's wonderful," says Roger Back, a 33-year-old hairstylist. "I take my blanket, my tape machine and my book, and I spread out for the afternoon. It's easier than going to the beach; there's a nice breeze from the back of the building. And it's nice and private."

Since Back's retreat is in full view of both the Empire State Building and the World Trade Center, his privacy is probably mostly psychological — but that's what counts, he says.

Other tar-beach devotees hold rooftop barbecues, cocktail parties and, in at least one case, champagne-and-strawberry brunches. Although that hostess says she is giving up the idea: "The neighbors kept coming up and giving us hungry looks."

Manhattan's streets have long been homes to the eccentric and, more recently, to deinstitutionalized mental patients. In the hot summer months, many of those unfortunates spend their days outside, and more than a few sing or babble. One large mustachioed man roars at passersby: "Do you like me?"

The merely neurotic have their own problem: Almost every psychoanalyst in the city takes August off. Many patients have established informal networks of fellow sufferers to talk out their problems until the doctor returns, and one of the city's adult education centers has offered a course on "What to Do Until Your Shrink Comes Back."

The neurotic, like everyone else, are simply waiting for Labor Day, Sept. 6.

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Bargain Time for Cruise Lines

by John Brannon Albright

NEW YORK — As the cruise-ship industry feels the effects of a weakened economy, growing numbers of companies are offering such inducements as free air fare, cash incentives, fare reductions, free third-person passage, half-price sales, free hotel stays and standby fares. All these benefits are available in the United States and some in other countries as well.

The most widespread response to the drop in cruise business has been to broaden supplemental air programs in the United States by offering free round-trip air transportation from hometown to port of embarkation.

Norwegian Caribbean Lines provides free air fare to Miami from more than 100 U.S. cities to the first two passengers on most seven-night cruises through Jan. 16, 1983, on the Norway, Skyward, Southward and Starward.

Stimar is giving all passengers, even third and fourth passengers sharing a cabin, free round-trip air fare from 130 U.S. cities to all cruises on the Fairsea and the Fairwind.

Such other lines as Bahama Cruise Line, Costa, Cunard, Home Lines, Paquet Cruises and Royal Caribbean Cruise Line also offer free-air plans. But the trend may be changing. At least one line, Holland America Cruises, is about to abandon free flights in favor of a zone system whereby passengers pay varying rates, depending on flight distance.

Some other new policies: Cash incentives — Royal Viking Line is offering passengers certificates worth \$750 and

\$1,500 off the price of a cruise next year if they book certain cruises this year. To qualify, passengers must sail on the Royal Viking Star's Africa-Rio cruise departing from New York on Sept. 24 or on trips from San Francisco to Esenada on Dec. 2 or Dec. 6. An Orient cruise aboard the Royal Viking Sea leaving San Francisco on Sept. 17 also qualifies.

Princess Cruises will give a \$1,000 credit toward a future voyage to passengers who, by Oct. 30 of this year, book next year's 70-night South Pacific-Orient cruise aboard the Pacific Princess. The ship departs from Los Angeles on March 26. Passengers booking segments of at least 24 nights receive a \$500 credit.

Fare Reductions — From Oct. 11 to Dec. 7, Norwegian American Cruises is cutting \$1,000 from the price of its 17-night trans-Panama Canal cruises aboard the Sagaford out of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., \$650 from the ship's 11-night trans-canal trips and \$250 from her 6-night Mexico sailings. The reductions are in addition to free round-trip air fare. Passengers not using the air fare may deduct an additional \$300, bringing the minimum fare for one person in double occupancy on a 17-night voyage down to \$1,880.

Commodore Cruise Line has reduced fares by up to \$960 on seven-night Caribbean cruises aboard the Boheme out of Miami through Oct. 30 and has priced all outside cabins at \$640 a person in double occupancy. Inside cabins are now \$590 a person.

Home Lines is cutting \$200 from the fares of seven-night cruises on the Oceanic from New York to Bermuda between now and Nov. 13,

making the lowest fare for one person in double occupancy \$725.

In the Mediterranean, Paquet has trimmed between \$200 and \$485 off fares for the 14-night Murex Festival at Sea cruise on the Murex sailing from Calais, France, on Sept. 1; rates are now \$3,145 to \$7,605 a person. Reductions of between \$125 and \$245 are offered on the Murex 15-night Red Sea voyage from Toulon, France, on Sept. 15, and Paquet says a couple can save more than \$1,000 on the Murex 46-night cruise to Egypt, India and Sri Lanka leaving Toulon on Oct. 18.

In the Far Pacific, Pearl Cruises of Scandinavia has announced reductions in 1983 for some inside cabins on 14-night cruises out of Hong Kong and Kobe on the Pearl of Scandinavia. The new fare of \$3,580 a person represents a saving of \$164. The company has also announced that passengers who make a 25 percent deposit by Oct. 1 of this year on cruises scheduled next year will be guaranteed the current rate on cabins not already reduced. Should the fare later be reduced, the passenger will be given a refund, the company says.

Third Person Free — Third persons in a cabin aboard the Pacific Princess sail free on the South Pacific-Orient cruise but do not qualify for the credit on future cruises offered to full-fare passengers. Third persons also sail free on 1983 trans-Panama Canal, Mexico, 12-night Alaska-Canada and Circle Pacific cruises aboard the Pacific Princess and the Island Princess.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO TRAVEL SECTION
READERS

TRAVEL

Getting About Like a Maharajah

by Gregory Jensen

NEW DELHI — With the boom in nostalgia for old-fashioned elegance and the golden days of travel, India is putting a maharajah's palace on wheels. That's actually the train's name — the "Palace on Wheels." It comprises 12 sleeping cars that were once the private coaches of now-deposed maharajahs.

After several test runs, the train begins full operation in October. "People told me it is a madman's dream," says M. S. Gujral, chairman of the India State Railways board. "But it is a train you cannot find anywhere else in the world."

That you can't: What other train halts to let you ride an elephant? What other train greets passengers at each stop with floral garlands and — at one station on a recent seven-day trip — an Indian orchestra mounted on camels? What other train has two attendants costumed in turbans and curl-tied sandals for each car?

The Palace on Wheels, a new kind of package tour, is a throwback to the good old days of travel. But nostalgia has a price: This train is not the latest word in luxury or comfort; its relatively narrow gauge and the age of its cars

mean it bumps and pitches more than some people would like.

Even so, its trips are the easiest possible way to see India, a land so new to mass tourism that travel can be a trial.

Passengers sleep in an 84-year-old car built for the Maharajah of Bikaner, or in the verandah Bhavnagar State saloon, site of several royal weddings, or in other cars with equally regal past.

Gujral collected these "terribly dilapidated and rundown" coaches all over India, restored and adapted them, then assigned old-fashioned steam locomotives to pull them on a great circle through the mountains, deserts and plains of the state of Rajasthan. The train mostly moves at night, leaving days for sightseeing, with each trip including the Taj Mahal.

The Palace on Wheels makes 26 trips during the season beginning Oct. 1, half 7-night journeys, covering 1,500 miles, and half 3-night journeys. The price, the equivalent of about \$900 for the 7-night journey or about \$375 for the 3-night trip, covers everything except on-board drinks and extras.

Included are Indian meals "ashore" or Western-style food in the dining car, bus tours during days packed with sightseeing, even a camel ride on the Great Thar desert's powder sand dunes.

As days pass travelers become aware that quarters are cramped and lavitiveness is lacking. Travelers cannot pass from one car to another, so each teak-paneled coach becomes a self-contained world. The train stops so passengers can sprint along the roadbed to the diner or bar-observation car, and stops again so they can dash back, led by lantern-bearing attendants.

It's a curious feeling to step out of the Maharajah of Jodhpur's former private railway car to tour Jodhpur's immense, fort and then the current Jodhpur family home, a gigantic Art Deco hotel-palace.

Gujral feels that restoring the maharajahs' private coaches for the train made them "unrealistic" — not entirely authentic. "All these saloons were built for just one person," he says. Now, besides eight berths, each has a sitting room, two toilets, a kitchenette and attendants' bunks. "Always we have retained the fixtures and the ceilings," Gujral explains. "But some we have had to make more ornate, with more mirrors and carvings."

Gujral wants two more tourist trains, putting all-inclusive package trips like those of the Palace on Wheels into other parts of the country. He hopes to have them on the rails by the fall of 1983.

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International Datebook

AUSTRIA

SALZBURG, Festival (tel. 42541).
CONCERTS — Aug. 28: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conductor (Stravinsky, Strauss).
Aug. 29: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Leonard Bernstein conductor, piano (Brahms, Mozart).
OPERA — Aug. 28: "The Magic Flute" (Mozart), James Levine conductor.
Aug. 29: "Ariadne auf Naxos" Wolfgang Sawallisch conductor.
Aug. 30: "Falstaff" (Verdi), Herbert von Karajan conductor.
THEATER — Aug. 29: "Jedermann" (Hofmannsthal).
Aug. 29: "Torquato Tasso" (Goethe).
VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel. 72.12.11).
Grosser Saal — Aug. 28: Philadelphia Orchestra, Riccardo Muti conductor (Tchaikovsky, Prokofiev).
Museum Moderner Kunst (9 Fürstengasse 1) — From Sept. 2: "Austrian Graphics Competition."
©Schulz (tel. 68.81.90) Sept. 2: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Leonard Bernstein conductor, Gidon Kremer violin (Brahms).

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux Arts (tel. 512.50.45).
CONCERTS — Aug. 28 and 29: Belgium National Opera Symphony Orchestra, John Pritchard conductor, Isobel Buchanan soprano.
Sept. 1 and 2: Philadelphia Orchestra, Riccardo Muti conductor.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, City Museum (tel. 21.07.72).

To Aug. 31: Pol Brinkhard exhibition.
Royal Museum of Fine Arts (tel. 11.21.26), Royal Print Room — To Oct. 3: "Drawings by Willy Orskov."
To Nov. 28: "Picures in Books: French Illustrated Books of the 20th Century."
Tivoli Concert Hall (tel. 15.10.01).
BALLET — Aug. 28: "Coppelia" (Delibes), "Schubert," Roland Petit's Marius Marius National Ballet.

ENGLAND

ALDBURGH, Snape Maltings Concert Hall (tel. 835.55.45).
JAZZ — Aug. 28: Humphrey Lyttelton and His Band including Bruce Turner alto sax, clarinet, John Barnes sax, clarinet, Roy Williams trombone.
CONCERT — "A Viennese Evening," London Symphony Orchestra, John Georgiadis conductor, Maurice Murphy trumpet.
LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel. 628.87.95).
Barbican Theatre — Sept. 2-4: "A Winter's Tale," Royal Shakespeare Company (Shakespeare).
British Library (tel. 636.15.44).
EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 31: "Illuminated Manuscripts."
To Dec. 31: "Hebrew Manuscripts from the Sassoon Collection."
British Museum (tel. 636.15.55) — To Sept. 12: "A Century of Modern Drawings from the Museum of Modern Art, New York."
©Cantenn (tel. 405.65.98).
JAZZ — Aug. 28: Allen Eager, Jon Eardley Quintet.
Hampstead (Whitehouse Pond, Hampstead Heath NW3) — Aug. 28, 29, Sept. 4, 5: Open Air Art Exhibition.
London Coliseum (tel. 836.31.61).

English National Opera — Aug. 28: "Tosca" (Puccini).
Sept. 2 and 4: "Carmen" (Bizet).
Sept. 3 and 8: "The Barber of Seville" (Mozart).
Museum of Mankind (tel. 437.22.24).
"Thunderbird and Lightning," North American Indians.
National Maritime Museum, Queen's House (tel. 858.11.67) — To Dec. 5: "The Art of the Van de Velde."
National Portrait Gallery (tel. 930.15.52) — To Oct. 17: "Recent Acquisitions."
Queen Elizabeth Hall (tel. 928.31.91).
JAZZ — Aug. 28: National Youth Jazz Orchestra.
Royal Festival Hall (tel. 928.31.91).
Aterballetto — Sept. 1: "Coppelia" (Delibes).
"Agon," "Ritorno a Montecarlo," Sept. 2: "Allegro Brillante," "Mythical Hunters," "Aurora's Wedding."
Royal Horticultural Hall (Vincent Square SW1) — Sept. 1: National Dahlia Society's Show.
Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel. 278.89.16).
Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet — Sept. 1, 2, 8, 9: "The Swan of Tuonela" (Sibelius).
Tate Gallery (tel. 821.13.13) — To Oct. 3: "Giorgio de Chirico."
To Nov. 21: "Prints and Works on Paper."
To Dec. 31: "Turner in the Open Air."
To Nov. 15: "Watercolors and Drawings by Rossetti."
Theatre Royal, Drury Lane (tel. 836.81.08).
MUSICAL — "The Pirates of Penzance" (Gilbert and Sullivan).
Victoria Palace (tel. 834.13.17).
MUSICAL — "Windy City."
Whitechapel Art Gallery (tel. 377.01.07) — To Sept. 12: "Sir Christopher Wren."

FINLAND

HELSINKI, Art Museum of the Ateneum (tel. 62.54.42) — To Sept. 29: "Modern Art from the Vatican Collection."
©Finlandia Hall (tel. 90/65.96.88).
CONCERTS — Aug. 31: Finnish Radio Symphony Orchestra, Esa-Pekka Salonen conductor, Jean-Pierre Rampal flute (Heine, Schumann).
Sept. 2: Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra, Pierre Bartholomae conductor, Ralf Gohsian piano (Stravinsky, Villa-Lobos).
Sibelius Academy (tel. 90/65.96.88) — Aug. 28: Michael Ponti piano, Robert Zimansky violin, Jan Polasek cello (Mozart, Mendelssohn, Shostakovich).
Svenska Teatern (tel. 90/65.96.88).
Roland Perit's Marius Marius National Ballet — Aug. 31-Sept. 1: "Coppelia" (Delibes).
Sept. 2: "Les Amours de Franz" (Schubert).

FRANCE

LE PUY, Chaise-Dieu Music Festival (tel. 71/09.24.12).
CONCERTS — Aug. 28: "Pour un Reposeur" (Charpentier), Odile Bailleux organ, Oboe Band, Guillaume Boyer Children's Choir, Jean Texeira conductor (Monteverdi).
Aug. 30: Dresden Philharmonic Orchestra, Jiri Belohlavek conductor, Teresa Llacuna piano (Stravinsky, Mendelssohn).
Sept. 3: Dresden Philharmonic Orchestra, Jiri Belohlavek conductor (Mozart, Saint-Saens, Franck).
RECITAL — Aug. 28: Katia and Marielle Labèque piano (Ravel, Debussy, Stravinsky).
NICE, ENAC (tel. 62.37.11).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 5: César sculptures.
Galerie d'Art Contemporain (tel. 62.37.11) — To Sept. 5: "Recent Works," Jacques Arnaud, César, Deschamps, Tinguely.
Musée National Message Biblique Marc Chagall (tel. 81.75.75) — To Oct. 4: "The Temple."
PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel. 27.12.33) — To Sept. 27: "Hommage to Georges Braque," Yves Tanguy, 1925-1955.
To Sept. 12: "David Hockney Photography."
To Sept. 26: "Photography, recent acquisitions of Man Ray, Sender, Abbott, Crozier, Lis.".
To Sept. 4: "Vacations in France," including photos by Cartier-Bresson, Pierre Bouche, Larigue, Doisneau.
Eglise St. Etienne (Place du Pantheon) — To Sept. 2: Heidelberg Chamber Orchestra (Bach, Vivaldi, Mozart, Pachelbel, Telemann).
Le Louvre des Antiquaires (tel. 27.27.00).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 10: "Art and the Bird."
Musée de l'Affiche (tel. 246.13.09) — To Sept. 12: "Paris Posters."

Restaurants: Day Trips From Paris

by Patricia Wells

SAINT-GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, France — Travelers make brief excursions from Paris to visit the palaces of Versailles and Fontainebleau, the gardens of Giverny and the cathedral at Chartres, so why not day trips devoted to dining? Although one is tempted to keep returning to familiar Parisian restaurants, it is refreshing to visit the France that lies beyond the city limits.

Each of the following restaurants makes for a fine day trip, with some just 20 minutes from the city by train. With any of them one can easily leave Paris at noon, enjoy a relaxed lunch, tour a bit, then return to the city by 6 or 7 that evening.

At the Pavillon Henri IV in Saint-Germain-en-Laye one dines in and on history, for it is here that Louis XIV was born and where both *pommes soufflées* and béarnaise sauce were invented. At L'Estrugon in the little town of Poissy, one can enjoy *coulbiac* of salmon while dining in an old-fashioned indoor garden overlooking the Seine. Those who favor classic French cuisine should find L'Auberge du Condé in La Ferté-sous-Jouarre to their liking, with *tournefort* and *caneaux aux navets* (duck with turnips).

In France, new also often means old, and such is the case with the newly renovated Pavillon Henri IV, in the old town of Saint-Germain-en-Laye on the outskirts of Paris. There's more history packed into this huge hotel-restaurant on the Seine than you'll find in most French villages. Although many of the historic buildings have long been destroyed, the room in which Louis XIV was born in 1638 is still intact (though undergoing restoration), the terraces still cascade toward the river and the half-mile-long terrace and park designed by LeNôtre before he left Versailles in 1682 is still very much in use.

During the 1830s, a hotel-restaurant was built on the ruins of the chateau, and soon all of Paris was flocking to the Hôtel de la Terrasse for fashionable Sunday dining. *Pommes soufflées*, so the story goes, was invented there by accident one Sunday afternoon. The chef was waiting for a group of important visitors to arrive by train from Paris. The train was delayed, upsetting the kitchen rhythm. Rather than make a second batch of fried potatoes, the chef quickly refined the first batch, causing the puff to form a rather elegant and edible hot potato chip.

Béarnaise sauce — a rich, warm sauce made of white wine, fresh tarragon, vinegar, egg yolks and butter — was also invented during that time. Since Henri IV had reigned over the Béarn region, the chef obliquely named the

sauce for the king. (If the chef had not been so clever, today we might be topping our chateaubriand with *sauce Henri IV*.)

One can, of course, sample both historic dishes while dining at the new Pavillon Henri IV, restored and reopened in March by Pierre Jammet, former owner of Paris' Hotel Bristol. The hotel-restaurant will no doubt become once more a fashionable spot for weekend dining, though the food is in many ways an afterthought to history.

Beyond Saint-Germain-en-Laye, on the other side of the forest of Saint-Germain, lies Poissy. There, one can visit the 11th-century Eglise Notre Dame, the Villa Savoie built by Le Corbusier in 1929, unfortunately closed for restoration for at least the next five months, and the Musée du Jouet, or toy museum. But what most people travel there for is to walk along the banks of the Seine and lunch on the porch of L'Estrugon.

Sturgeon isn't served at L'Estrugon anymore, because the fat river fish no longer frequents the Seine. But they did once, and the restaurant stands as a testament to a giant sturgeon plucked from the waters of Poissy on July 22, 1839. What they do serve at L'Estrugon is a good *coulbiac* of salmon, a dish one rarely finds outside Russian restaurants. The chef, Jean Soulat, prepares the *coulbiac* according to the recipe given to his father by a Russian chef during the 1930s, and it's been a specialty of the house ever since. This unusual dish of salmon wrapped in a firm fish mousse and encased in puff pastry is served with a classic *beurre blanc*, offering a nice marriage of butter and tart, firm and supple, crunchy and moist.

One might sample the *coulbiac* with a simple green salad or the refreshing lobster salad. Then finish up with an old-fashioned *vacherin*, a huge block of meringue filled with chocolate cream and decorated with fresh whipped cream.

On Sundays, the room is filled with French families who turn lunch into a daylong affair, stretching out the hours with another cup of espresso or a cognac as they gaze out at the Seine, watching children and wild ducks at play under the sun.

If you have the time, and any interest in old postcards, ask the chef to show you his collection of views of old Poissy. The restaurant appears in a good many shots from the turn of the century, as does the nearby correctional institution. On one postcard of the prison is written the message: "Freed this morning. Gone fishing."

Travelers driving east from Paris toward the Champagne region usually head straight for Reims. Next time, stop halfway, first to visit

the covered market in the town of Meaux, which, understandably, boasts a remarkable selection of Brie de Meaux. The locals like their Brie at various stages of development — from the supple, delicately aged variety with a pale, rust-colored rind, to a wheel that's aged at least twice that long. Older Brie turns a solid brown color through, with a texture that is almost hard as rock. Those with a taste for strong, aggressive cheese should sample this: It retains the pure, milky aftertaste of the more conventional variety, but has a rich, concentrated flavor that is almost haunting.

After Meaux, head for L'Auberge du Condé in the tiny village of La Ferté-sous-Jouarre. Here the corpulent, 70-year-old Emile Timgaud, convincing defender of classic French cuisine, still reigns at the stove, serving up hearty platters of *caneaux aux navets*, *tourneforts* and *flet de turbot sauce civier*.

Although this region of France is not famed for its local cuisine, it does, in addition to Brie, have the mustard of nearby Meaux and the baby carrots of Crécy, both of which go into Timgaud's delightful *poularde à la briarde*. The chef poaches the tender Bresse chicken in a rich stock, then sautes the poultry with a blend of butter, cream and grainy Meaux mustard. The Crécy carrots are served alongside, adding a touch of brilliant color and texture for contrast.

The service here is slow, though gracious, and the dining room is a model of French elegance: silver candelabra, finger bowls and vases filled with bright sprays of fresh flowers. Timgaud also has a large assortment of champagnes, many priced at around \$130 francs.

Pavillon Henri IV, 31 Rue de la Harpe, 75100 Saint-Germain-en-Laye, tel. (31) 451.62.62. The restaurant is about 13 miles northwest of Paris via route N190. By public transportation via the RER metro line A1, direction Saint-Germain-en-Laye. The ride takes about 25 minutes and the restaurant is a five-minute walk from the station. Open daily. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa. About 250 francs a person, including wine and service.

L'Estrugon, 6 Cours 14-Juillet, 78300 Poissy, tel. (31) 963.00.04. Seventeen miles northwest of Paris via route N190. By public transportation, a 20-minute train ride from Gare Saint-Lazare. The restaurant is directly across the street from the Poissy station. Closed Thursday and the month of August. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club and Visa. About 200 francs, including wine and service.

Auberge du Condé, 1 Avenue Montmairal, 77260 La Ferté-sous-Jouarre, tel. (6) 022.00.07. 40 miles east of Paris via Route A-4 or N3. Closed Monday evening and mid-August to Sept. 2. About 250 francs, including wine and service.

SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, National Museum (Stanford Road) — "Haw Par Jade Exhibition."
To Aug. 31: "National Day Art Exhibition."

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, Clippa Club (tel. 232.60).
JAZZ — To Aug. 31: Lenny Blum piano, singer.

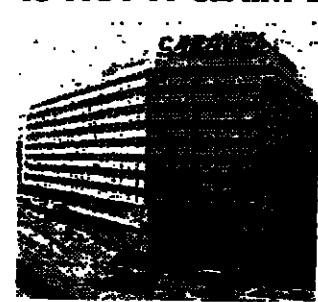
SWITZERLAND

ASCONA, International Music Festival (tel. 093/35.55.44).
Aug. 31: Alexis Weissenberg piano (Bach, Schumann, Chopin).
Sept. 2: Maria Teresa Garanti harpsichord, Pina Carmirelli, Pasquale Pelligrino violin, Vito Pizzoscore cello (Corelli, Vivaldi, Bach).
GENEVA, Musée de l'Art et d'Histoire (tel. 29.75.66) — To Sept. 30: Salvador Dali exhibition.
LUCERNE, International Music Festival (tel. 041/73.35.62).
©ZAMBER CONCERTS — Aug. 30: Winds of the Berlin Philharmonic (Jacob, Eder, Mozart).
Sept. 2: Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Iona Brown conductor (Scriabin, Mendelssohn, Elgar, Tchaikovsky).
©ZAMBER CONCERTS — Aug. 30: Philharmonia Orchestra London, Vladimir Ashkenazy conductor, Kyung-wha Chung violin (Walton, Elgar, Rachmaninov).
Aug. 29: Philharmonia Orchestra London, André Previn conductor, Radu Lupu piano (Beethoven).
Aug. 29: Lucerne Symphony Orchestra, Cynthia Raim piano (Schubert, Fauré, Stravinsky, Beethoven).
Aug. 31: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conductor (Stravinsky, Bruckner).
Sept. 1: The London Early Music Group, James Tyler conductor, Ghenda Simpson soprano (Allison, Dowland, Johnson).
Sept. 3: London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor, Yo-Yo Ma cello (Elgar, Berlioz).
RITTAL, Aug. 31: Nicholas Durr by organ (Smart, Brahms, Howells).

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, American Museum of Natural History (tel. 873.42.25) — To Oct. 6: "Aztec Mexico: Discovery of Templo Mayor."
©Brooklyn Museum (tel. 638.50.00) — To Sept. 12: "Black Folk Art in America: 1930-80."
©Cooper-Hewitt Museum (tel. 860.68.98) — To Nov. 7: "Lace Dating From the 16th Century to the Present."

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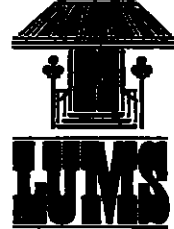
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Rest of Europe, North Africa and former French Africa, U.S.A.	\$	256	128
French Polynesia, Middle East	\$	264	132
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States and Asia	\$	352	176
			98

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BUSINESS PEOPLE

Apple Aide Quits Due to 'Differences'

Thomas J. Lawrence has resigned as head of Apple Computer Inc.'s operations in Europe, where sales growth has not matched the company's goals.

"We could have executed a little better" in the European market, Stanley W. DeVaughn, an Apple spokesman, said Wednesday in a telephone interview from the Cupertino, Calif., head office. He also listed the state of the world economy and "European reluctance to embrace the concept of personal computers" as reasons for Apple's disappointment in Europe.

In a statement, Apple's president and chief executive officer, A.C. Markkula Jr., said Mr. Lawrence resigned "by mutual agreement with the company, due to management differences."

Mr. Lawrence, 49, who was Apple's Paris-based vice president and general manager for Europe, said in a telephone interview Thursday that those differences stemmed from his belief that Apple should move faster to adapt its personal computers to European standards and language needs. He said the company should have models designed for French, German and Scandinavian users; at present, it markets in Europe only a model designed for Americans.

The executive also said Apple's goals for Europe were too ambitious. European sales this year will about double from 1981's \$62 million, he said, whereas the company originally was shooting for a tripling of sales.

Mr. Lawrence was more eager to talk about his new job as vice president and general manager for Europe of Valid Logic Systems, an 18-month-old Sunnyvale, Calif.-based concern, which sells computers that help engineers design electronic circuits. Valid plans to open an office in Slough, near London, this autumn and another in West Germany, probably in Munich, early next year.

Before joining Apple in July, 1980, Mr. Lawrence was the European vice president and general manager for Intel Corp.

Kenneth R. Zerbe, executive vice president, finance and administration, has been assigned responsibility for Apple's European operations on an interim basis. Mr. DeVaughn said that in the first half of 1983 Apple plans to introduce three new units: a revised version of the Apple II model, a personal computer for the high end of the market and a scaled-down version of the high-end model.



Thomas J. Lawrence

Dow Gains As Volume At Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Trading volume on the New York Stock Exchange surged Thursday to another record, with prices closed at a new high for the year.

Volume totaled about 139 million shares, surpassing the record 132.7 million set Aug. 18. It was the fourth straight day that turnover exceeded 100 million shares, and volume for the week has already surpassed last week's record total of 455.1 million shares.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed with a gain of 7.52 points to 892.41, its highest close since Dec. 4, 1981. Advances led declines, around 1,170 to 480.

Earlier in the day, industrial average was up as much as 18.65 points and exceeded the 900 level. The average last closed above 900 on Aug. 25, 1981, when it reached 901.03.

"When the Dow got above 900 there was a wave of profit taking by institutional investors, who started to get nervous," said Hildegarde Zagorski, an analyst at Bache Group.

The late selling focused primarily on blue chip and heavily capitalized stocks, traditional favorites of institutions. The breadth figures showed that the rest of the market performed better than the blue chips, as represented by the industrial average.

The industrial average has now gained 115.49 points over the past 10 sessions. On Aug. 12, the average reached its low for the year of 776.52.

Because trading was so heavy, the NYSE transaction tape ran 18 minutes late in the early going and was behind well into the afternoon.

Some analysts said they have been surprised at the amount of trading that has occurred this week and the strong price movements. Most said that they expected to see some profit taking soon.

But on Thursday the market seemed determined to slough off bad news, including the announcement that Manville Corp. filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. bankruptcy act. "There is still an overwhelming demand out there," said Monte Gordon, an analyst at Dreyfus Corp. "The few investors that had been sitting on the sidelines are now coming in at any price."

Throughout last week the rally centered on blue chip stocks and institutional buying. But Thursday many of the secondary stocks gained ground, which analysts read as indication that the public is entering the market in large numbers.

Some buying was sparked by speculation that the Federal Reserve soon would cut its discount rate, the fee it charges member banks for loans, from the current 10 1/2 percent. After trading closed, the Fed announced a cut in the rate to 10 percent.

That should encourage even lower interest rates. The sharp decline in interest rates over the past six weeks has been at the center of the market's unprecedented rally and has figured in an apparent renewal of takeover interest.

Robert Farrell, a prominent analyst at Merrill Lynch who had been pessimistic about the market's outlook, triggered an early buying surge when he changed his position, numerous observers said.

Sony Corp., which has attracted attention all week on hopes of higher earnings, was one of the most active NYSE-listed issues.

Analysts doubt Bendix will be successful in its bid to acquire Martin Marietta for \$1.6 billion. Page 13.

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—BRENDA HAGERTY

Analysts Expect Mexico to Boost Oil Production

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

WASHINGTON — Mexico's financial crisis will force it to increase oil production sharply, several energy specialists contend. Such a move, they say, would add downward pressure on world oil prices and pose fresh threats to the cohesion of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

These analysts acknowledge strong political pressures within Mexico to husband what is widely regarded as its national treasure. But they say that the country's leaders may well decide to solve Mexico's foreign debt problems by raising exports by as much as 1.3 million barrels a day by 1985, to 3 million barrels.

M. A. Adelman, a professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said he expected "a major increase" in Mexican production from the current 3 million barrels a day. "Given the financial pinch they're in and the availability of this remedy," he said, "we've got to figure they're going to increase exports."

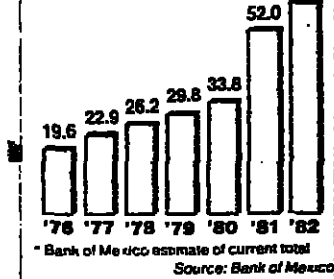
Another analyst, Lawrence J. Goldstein, executive vice president of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, took a similar view, though he declined to forecast the size of a production increase.

Mr. Goldstein said higher output from Mexico, or any other producer outside OPEC, would be of "enormous concern" to OPEC and would "put additional pressure on the organization to hold together."

OPEC, which produces about 17 million barrels

Mexico's Debt

Public sector indebtedness to foreign entities at year-end, billions of dollars.



Source: Bank of Mexico



Mexico, sagging under debts, is under pressure to raise prices at pump and output at well.

of oil a day, has managed to hold to its basic price of \$34 a barrel for Saudi Arabian light, despite slumping demand.

Philip K. Verleger, an energy analyst at Booz-Allen & Hamilton who has long argued that oil prices are headed still lower, went so far as to

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Central Bankers In Europe and U.S. Reduce Key Rates

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve reduced its discount rate Thursday to the lowest level in more than two years. Earlier in the day, several European central banks cut their official rates.

The Fed shaved half a percentage point off the rate it charges on loans to U.S. commercial banks, bringing the fee to 10 percent, the lowest level since July, 1980. It was the fourth half-point cut in the rate since July 19 and reflected the Fed's new concern with stimulating the U.S. economy.

The European central banks, which cut rates in a coordinated move Thursday, also were trying to rouse sluggish economies.

The West German Bundesbank reduced its discount rate half a percentage point to 7 percent and its Lombard rate to 8 percent from 9 percent.

The two rates largely determine what banks charge for loans. The Lombard facility allows commercial banks to borrow from the Bundesbank using bonds as collateral. The discount rate is the central bank's charge for providing commercial banks with funds by buying their commercial bills of exchange.

The Bundesbank's president, Karl Otto Pöhl told a press conference that the rate cut was designed to boost the economy. "Naturally, we were worried about the poor development of the economy, poorer than even we had expected," he said. West German business failures in the first half rose 50 percent from a year earlier, and the unemployment rate is expected to climb further from July's 7.2 percent.

Pass It On

Mr. Pöhl called on West German commercial banks to pass on the benefit of the lower rates to their customers. The Dresdner Bank, West Germany's second largest, responded by announcing a cut in the cost of overdrafts to 14 percent a year from 14.5 percent.

The Bundesbank last changed its official interest rates on May 6, when it abolished the so-called Special Lombard Facility, charged on large borrowings, which stood at 9 1/2 percent, and substituted a normal Lombard borrowing at 9 percent. The discount rate had

been at 7 1/2 percent since April 30, 1980.

The Swiss central bank cut its discount rate to 5 percent from 5 1/2 percent and its Lombard rate to 6 1/2 percent from 7 percent, both effective Friday.

The Dutch central bank announced a one-point cut in its bank rate to 7 percent, its secured loan rate to 7.5 percent and its promissory note rate to 8 percent, all effective Friday. The secured loans rate is the fee at which the bank provides loans and advances to the money market, while commercial banks base much of their lending to business on the promissory note rate plus a margin.

In London, dealers said the Bank of England again put pressure on private banks to lower their base lending rates from 11 percent through its actions in the money markets.

European central banks have been hesitant to lower rates because of fears that higher U.S. rates would draw more funds into dollar investments and further weaken European currencies. But recent sharp declines in U.S. rates have given the Europeans room to maneuver.

Even so, asked why the Bundesbank did not cut its discount rate by a full point, Mr. Pöhl replied: "It would be wrong if we fell into some kind of interest rate euphoria."

Cities Accepts \$4 Billion Bid To Merge With Occidental

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK — After two weeks of dickering over price, Occidental Petroleum and Cities Service announced late Wednesday that they had agreed to merge in a cash and securities transaction valued at about \$4 billion.

The venture, if completed, would create the eighth-largest U.S. oil company, with combined annual sales of nearly \$24 billion, based on 1981 figures.

The merger would rank as the third-largest in U.S. history, behind only Du Pont's \$7.8-billion merger with Conoco and U.S. Steel's \$6.2-billion acquisition of Marathon Oil.

Cities Service had rejected an earlier Occidental offer that Wall Street analysts valued at \$3.5 billion, largely because of the low valuation of the Occidental securities that were to make up part of the purchase price.

Charles J. Waidech, chairman of Cities Service, on Wednesday termed the offer "the best transaction among the alternatives available to us."

The company, the 20th-largest U.S. oil concern, was understood to have been negotiating as late as Wednesday with other companies, including two foreign bidders, interested in acquiring key segments of the big oil producer.

Occidental Petroleum's combined offer of cash and securities would be worth about \$52.50 a share for Cities Service's 76.4 million shares outstanding.

The agreement calls for a two-part offer to shareholders: first, Occidental would pay \$55 a share for 34.4 million shares, or 45 percent, of Cities Service stock; then Cities Service shareholders would be able to exchange the rest of their holdings for Occidental securities that Wall Street analysts valued at close to \$50 a share.

The combined offer would be worth about \$52.50 a share for Cities Service's 76.4 million shares outstanding. Wall Street analysts said that Occidental's earlier offer, \$50 in cash for the stock and securities valued at \$42.50 a share for the rest, was worth only \$46.25 a share.

The move, announced after special meetings of the companies' boards of directors, would mark the second time in two months that Cities Service had agreed to a takeover.

In mid-June Gulf Oil agreed to pay \$63 a share for Cities Service, or \$5 billion. Gulf backed out of the deal on Aug. 6, contending that it was having difficulty getting antitrust clearance from the Federal Trade Commission.

Cities Service has sued Gulf for \$3 billion in damages, maintaining that Gulf was using the FTC argument as an excuse and had concluded, instead, that it was paying too much. Cities Service said

Other Appointments

Chemical Bank has appointed Paul A. Walton senior credit officer for Europe. In his new position Mr. Walton, a vice president, is based in London. Succeeding him as Chemical's senior credit officer for London, with regional responsibility for France, Scandinavia and Ireland, is Jordan Taylor, who previously was based in Madrid as Chemical Bank's regional credit officer for Italy and Spain.

Pierre Rostand, previously deputy general manager of Nippon European Bank S.A. in Brussels, has been named Credit Lyonnais' general representative for Denmark, Iceland and Norway. Based in Copenhagen, he succeeds Daniel Gaultier. Nippon European Bank is owned 50 percent by Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd. and 10 percent each by Banco di Roma, Banco Hispano Americano, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais and Mitsui Bank Ltd.

R.P. Gullett has been appointed senior vice president of Shearson/American Express Inc. with responsibility for international investment banking. Mr. Gullett is based in London, where he is executive director of Shearson/American Express International Ltd.

Banco Brasileiro de Descontos S.A., Brazil's largest private bank, has opened a representative office in London, which will be headed by Richard Erlich. Mr. Erlich previously was with National Westminster Bank in London as senior international executive for Latin America.

E. Edward Jungles has been named Hughes Aircraft International Service Co.'s manager for Britain. He previously was in the Hughes ground systems group in Fullerton, Calif. Mr. Jungles, who is based in London, succeeds the late U. James Ward.

Harris Trust & Savings Bank has named Michael A. Perlin general manager of the Singapore branch. Mr. Perlin, a vice president, succeeds J. Donald Higgins, who has returned to the bank's head office in Chicago.

Peter E. McMenamy, previously marketing director, textile fibers, at Du Pont (U.K.) Ltd., has been named development manager of Du Pont de Nemours International S.A. in Geneva. He will be responsible for the chemical company's business development in the Middle East, Africa and Eastern Europe. Mr. McMenamy succeeds James D. Coulter, who has been appointed managing director of Du Pont Far East Inc. in New Delhi.

—BRENDA HAGERTY

Manville Files Bankruptcy Petition, Cites Asbestos-Related Lawsuits

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Manville Corp., citing the heavy burden of thousands of asbestos-related lawsuits, filed Thursday for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code.

James P. Beasley, treasurer of the Denver-based company, which mines asbestos and manufactures asbestos products, said Manville predicted asbestos litigation "could range from anywhere between \$2 billion to many times that amount over the next 20 years."

"Confronted with such potentially massive liabilities, Manville would have no recourse except to sell, liquidate or otherwise dispose of assets and dismember its businesses in order to continue to pay the costs of disposing of these suits," he said.

The comments were included in an affidavit in federal bankruptcy court in New York where Manville filed for protection from creditors under the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

"Nothing is wrong with our business," said John A. McKinney, Manville's chief executive officer. "Filing under Chapter 11 does not mean the company is going out of business or that its assets will be liquidated. Lawsuits are the problem."

Asbestos is suspected of causing cancer, and many of the lawsuits stem from the use of asbestos in insulating U.S. navy ships during and after World War II.

Mr. McKinney said Manville and its Johns-Manville subsidiary will continue its mining, manufacturing and construction material operations unabated. In 1981, Manville earned \$60.3 million, or \$1.53 a share, on sales of \$1.29 billion.

Manville said the Chapter 11 petition was necessary "to preserve the company's continuing operations."

The company listed assets of \$2.247 billion as of June 30, and liabilities, excluding asbestos claims, of \$1.116 billion. Manville has a consolidated debt for borrowed money of \$600 million.

The largest claimants against Manville include Prudential Insurance Co. (\$68 million); Morgan Guaranty of New York (\$36 million); Bank of America, Chemical Bank and Citibank (each \$20 million); Republic National Bank of Dallas (\$12 million); Continental Illinois National Bank and Wells Fargo (\$10 million each).

Trading in Manville's stock, one of the 30 stocks in the Dow Jones industrial average, was halted on the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. McKinney said the bankruptcy petition automatically stops all further proceedings in pending or new lawsuits.

He said the current cost to dispose of the cases had risen to about \$21,000 per claim — from \$15,000 in 1981 when the company had, first been found liable for punitive damages, and \$40,000 including defense expenses.

If the number of suits continues to rise as expected, Manville said, the settlements "could and probably would exceed Manville's ability to pay and finance continuing operation of Manville's business."

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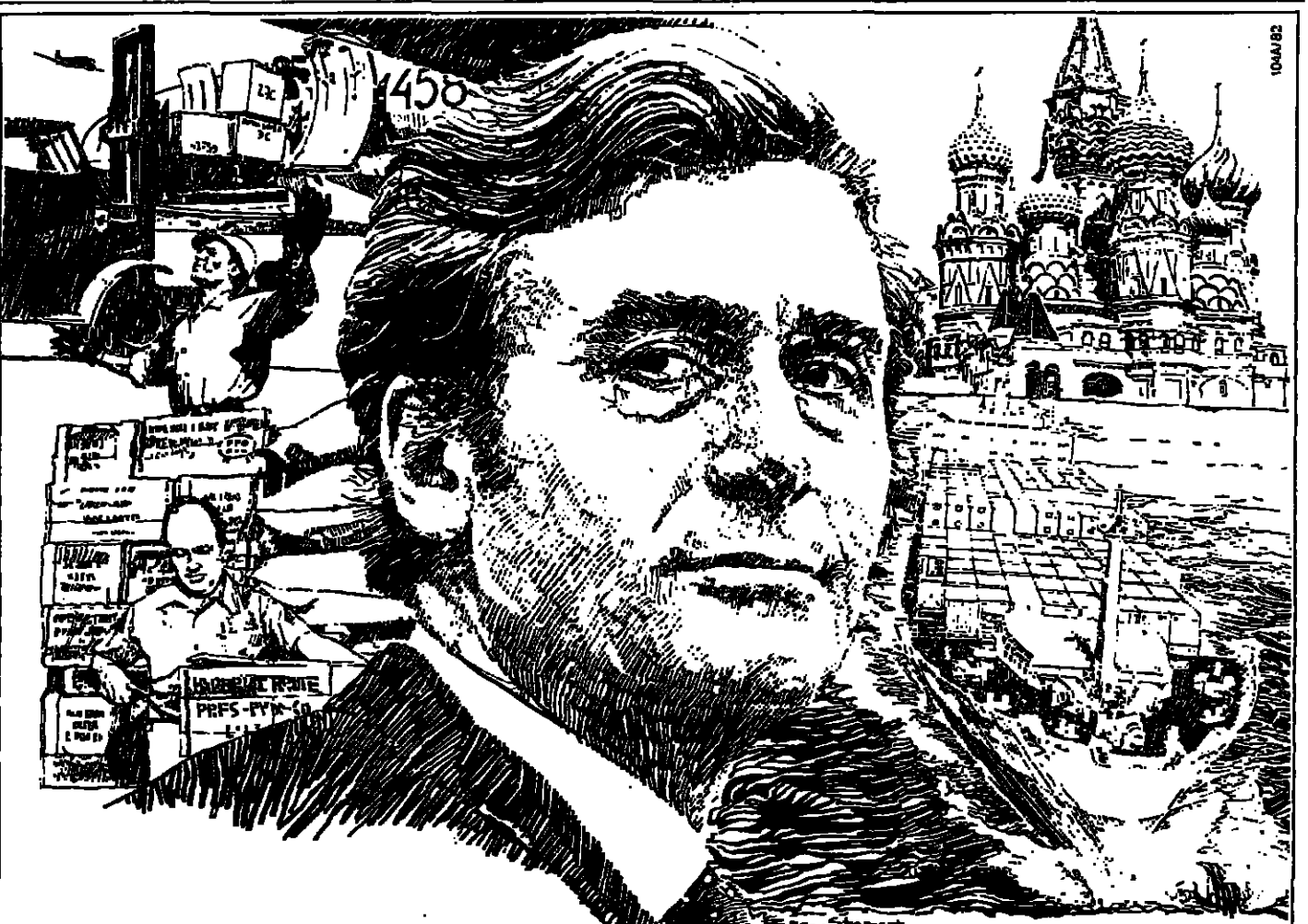
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As of June 30, Mr. Beasley said, Manville was a co-defendant in 11,000 asbestos health lawsuits, alleging that exposure to asbestos fiber had in part led to health damage.



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What makes Trade Development Bank exceptional? To start with, there is our policy of concentrating on things we do unusually well. For example, trade and export financing, foreign exchange and banknotes, money market transactions and precious metals.

Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S.A., where our subsidiary, Republic National Bank of New York, is one of America's 25 largest banks. It also includes a number of less familiar countries, where our exceptional knowledge of local conditions can be an important advantage for clients.

What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business. You may not notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

While we move fast in serving our clients, we're distinctly traditional in our basic policies. At the heart of our business is the maintenance of a strong and diversified deposit base. Our portfolio of assets is also well-diversified, and it is a point of principle with us to keep a conservative ratio of capital to deposits and a high degree of liquidity—sensible strategies in these uncertain times.

If TDB sounds like the sort of

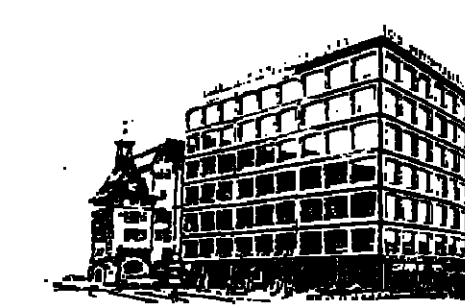
bank you would like to entrust with your business, get in touch with us. We're ready to serve you in most of the world's financial centers.

TDB Holding Group: US\$13.4 billion in assets; US\$1.1 billion in capital and loan funds employed, as of June 30, 1982.

Group banks: Geneva, London, Paris, Luxembourg, New York (Republic National Bank of New York), Athens, Buenos Aires, Chacao, George Town, Hong Kong, Los Angeles, Miami, Monte Carlo, Monterrey, Nassau, Panama City, Punta del Este, Santiago de Chile, Singapore, Zurich. Representative offices: Beirut, Caracas, Frankfurt, Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo.

Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva, Swiss subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. Luxembourg. TDB is now the sixth largest commercial bank in Switzerland.



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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Dutch Bank to Reduce Operations

AMSTERDAM — Nederlandse Credietbank, owned 31.5 percent by Chase Manhattan bank, plans to shut 40 of its 115 branches by 1986 as part of a change in its retail sector activities, a bank spokesman said Thursday.

Both the spokesman and Chase denied market rumors that Chase was involved in any changes at Nederlandse Credietbank, which is one of the smaller Dutch banks. The Dutch spokesman said the bank does not plan any other major changes in its activities.

After the announcement, which concentrated attention once more on the health of the international banking system, trading in Nederlandse Credietbank shares was suspended on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.

Chase Discounts Lombard-Wall Loss

NEW YORK — Chase Manhattan Bank said Thursday that it now has no uninsured exposure to Lombard-Wall, which filed for bankruptcy protection Aug. 12, and that it anticipates no loss associated with Lombard-Wall's action.

Lombard-Wall, a government securities trader, sought protection from its creditors after Bankers Trust refused to clear a securities transaction for it. In its court filing, Lombard-Wall said the New York State Department of Banking had an uninsured claim of \$53 million and Chase Manhattan an uninsured claim of \$45 million. Chase said at the time its risk of loss would be substantially less than that.

U.S. Steel Industry Assails Ruling

WASHINGTON — The U.S. steel industry bitterly attacked the Commerce Department's ruling Wednesday on unfair trade practices against West European steelmakers. The department found that the margin of subsidy, which entitles the U.S. industry to protection in the form of countervailing duties, was much less than in preliminary findings last June.

U.S. Steel Corp. said that pressure from Europe had caused the department to scale down its subsidy ruling, and added that it would appeal many of the findings to the Court of International Trade, an appeals tribunal in trade proceedings.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige defended the ruling, saying the lower level of subsidies was based on additional information gathered in the department's eight-month investigation.

In Brussels, European Economic Community officials reacted cautiously, welcoming the cut in the subsidy ruling, but adding that this did not alter the basic differences between the EEC and the United States.

Dome Tenders for Resources Shares

CALGARY — Dome Petroleum said Thursday that it is offering to buy up to 20 million class "A" retractable preferred shares of Dome Resources for \$55.50 a share.

More than 20 million of the 27 million outstanding shares are tendered; a pro rata allotment will be made. The offer, only in Canada, will use money borrowed in March and placed on deposit with a trustee to assure redemption of the shares at \$57.50 each Dec. 31, 1984. The shares were issued in March in exchange for Hudson Bay Oil & Gas shares.

Compiled from Agency Dispatches

Bendix Held to Undervalue Martin's Potential

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In 1961, Glenn L. Martin Co., famous for its Martin Marauder B-26 bomber of World War II days, was moving rapidly into the developing missile industry when it merged with American Marietta Co., a conglomerate with interests in cement and chemicals. Wall Street scoffed — missiles and cement?

Martin Marietta Corp. ignored the raised eyebrows and plunged ahead to develop a reputation for excellence in both the aerospace and cement businesses, according to analysts. That reputation, along with favorable earnings prospects, has Wall Street doubting that Bendix Corp. will be successful in its attempt, announced Wednesday, to acquire the company for \$1.6 billion, or about \$43 a share.

"It isn't exactly an exorbitant price," said Wolfgang H. Demisch, an analyst with Morgan Stanley & Co. "We are looking at a company where the prospects for earnings are very good and the offer is \$8 less than where the stock sold last year. It doesn't even offer investors who have been participating in the

company for many years an offer where they can get even and get out."

Martin Marietta declined to talk about the Bendix offer and said only that its board would meet to consider the unsolicited bid. Martin Marietta's stock opened Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$42.25, up \$2 from the close Wednesday, when the stock had gained \$6.125.

Lesser Known Successes

Although the company is more often noted for its work for the Defense Department and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, it has also had success in its four other divisions — cement, aluminum, chemicals and aggregates — the latter meaning crushed stone, sand and gravel used in making cement and other construction materials.

One reason for the stress on aerospace, which includes work on the Titan, Pershing and MX missiles, may be that some of the company's other operations have shown lackluster results recently. Operating earnings in both chemicals and aggregates were down last year. Earnings for cement and alumi-

IMF Facing Need To Borrow Heavily

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund will be forced to borrow a substantial amount of money early in 1983 to replenish its resources, which will be seriously depleted by its large scheduled loan to Mexico.

Official figures obtained Thursday show that present uncommitted ordinary resources available to the fund, plus unused lines of existing credits, are equal to 20.5 billion Special Drawing Rights, or SDRs, the special currency issued by the fund, currently equal to about \$1.99 each.

The IMF expects that this total will be reduced to 10.5 billion SDRs by next April as a consequence of a probable 4.4-billion-SDR commitment to Mexico and even larger "normal" lending operations.

Sources confirmed the thrust of a report by the Institute for International Economics earlier this week that the IMF would need some emergency infusion of money before the question of larger quotas — basic capital funds — is settled, for financing programs in the second half of this decade.

U.S. Treasury Under Secretary Beryl Sprinkel had challenged the Institute's conclusion, citing fig-

ures approximating those of the IMF. But neither Mr. Sprinkel nor the Institute had suggested that "normal" operations of the fund would drain even more from the IMF than the big Mexican bailout.

According to the fund's calculations, these other borrowings will total 5.6 billion SDRs. In the course of providing loans totaling 10 billion SDRs to all borrowers, including Mexico, between now and next April, the IMF expects that its existing and uncommitted lines of credit amounting to 5.5 billion SDRs will have been entirely exhausted. For this purpose, the IMF doesn't count about 3.5 billion SDR in lines of credit from the General Agreements to Borrow (GAB), which are available for use only for the rich GAB nations themselves.

Therefore, the IMF has concluded that it must replenish its lines of credit — certainly by midyear — to avoid depleting its ordinary resources below an expected level of 10.5 billion SDRs. This would enable it to meet any loan demands in the latter half of 1983 and beyond, before the new quotas become effective in 1985.

Saudi Arabia earlier had made a tentative commitment to lend the IMF another 4 billion SDRs next year. Presumably, the IMF would

Central Bankers Increase Credit

Resters

FRANKFURT — A planned central bank credit for Mexico now totals \$1.85 billion, following a decision by the U.S. Federal Reserve to provide another \$175 million, banking sources said Thursday.

Previously, the United States planned to provide \$750 million of a \$1.5-billion loan package. When the Spanish central bank joined with a \$175-million participation, the U.S. central bank added the same amount to its share.

Other central banks from major industrial countries are also providing funds for the credit, which is expected to have a term of about three months. The loan is designed to help Mexico pay its bills until it can begin drawing on \$4.5 billion of credit expected from the International Monetary Fund.

like to get that much, and more if possible, from Western nations.

None of this affects the debate over IMF quotas, or deposits of currencies by member nations. Against American resistance, the IMF wants to boost the total quotas from 61 billion SDRs to between 100 and 120 billion SDRs. That issue will be debated at the annual meeting in Toronto early next month.

Exxon Will Close 850 Retail Outlets

By Thomas J. Lueck
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Exxon Corp., saying it does not expect an upswing in demand for gasoline, has announced that it will close 850 service stations in the Northeast and Middle West and sharply reduce production capacity at its major New Jersey refinery.

The announcement Wednesday by the world's largest oil company marked the latest retrenchment in a year of sharp earnings declines, large reductions in capital spending and the elimination of exploration programs.

While analysts said the action to reduce retail operations was only a small step in an industry-wide effort to cut costs, Exxon's move made it clear that even the industry's leaders expect severe, enduring difficulties.

Lower Demand

"Over the long term, we see demand for petroleum products in this country leveling off and perhaps declining," said Les Rogers, a spokesman for Exxon USA, the company's principal U.S. subsidiary.

Exxon said the cuts announced Wednesday will be completed over the next year. All its service stations will be sold or shut down in

Kentucky, Ohio, Vermont, upstate New York and Berkshire County, Mass., the company said. It added that the jobs of 200 service station employees will be eliminated. Exxon also said it would no longer sell home heating oil through 80 distributors in the same areas.

The New Jersey refinery, at Linden, is one of five major refineries Exxon operates in the United States. The company said capacity at the Bayway refinery will be cut to 100,000 barrels a day from 250,000. Mr. Rogers said that the Bayway refinery employs 1,470 workers and that the work force reduction "hasn't yet been determined."

The company said that the reduced refining capacity in New Jersey will be offset by increased production at Exxon refineries in the Gulf Coast region.

Although it ranks as the world's largest oil producer and marketer of petroleum products, Exxon has ranked third in recent years as a retailer of gasoline in the United States. With 20,500 service stations nationwide, its share of the U.S. gasoline market in 1981 was 6.8 percent, compared with 7.3 percent for Amoco and 6.9 percent for Shell Oil Co., according to estimates by the Lundberg Letter, an industry newsletter.

Mexico Is Pursuing 'Creative' Credit Packages

By Robert A. Bennett
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Mexico has been turning to so-called creative financing in efforts to raise badly needed cash, according to international bankers.

The country is expected to receive \$300 million from one such transaction within the next week

or so. The deal, which is being arranged by a group of banks headed by the Banco Urquijo of Spain, calls for Mexico to be paid in advance for oil to be delivered to Spain over the next few months. The sale is part of a long-term contract.

Bankers participating say they are attracted by the relatively high

interest rate provided under terms of the loan.

Through the Banco Urquijo deal, Mexico will be getting a fresh bank loan despite the difficulty it is having meeting its outstanding debts, which total about \$81 billion. "One can expect to see a lot more creative-type financing for Mexico," one banker said.

More Creativity Expected

Under the complex arrangement, the banks will lend the \$300 million to Petroleos Mexicanos, Mexico's national oil company, but the repayments will be made by Hispan Oil, the oil company owned by the Spanish government. The loan by the banks will be secured by receipts for the oil sales to Spain.

Spain, under its long-term contract with Mexico, must pay for the Mexican oil it receives 30 days after the oil is put on board ship. Spain will continue to pay in that manner, but the payments will now go into an escrow account for the banks rather than to Mexico.

The U.S. government has helped Mexico raise cash in a similar way. It made advance payments last week for \$1 billion of oil for the U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

The first half of the \$300-million loan is scheduled to be paid to the banks from the escrow account in three months, and the remainder is to be paid three months later.

In seeking to raise the \$300 million, Banco Urquijo is approaching banks around the world and asking them to participate in the deal. By early this week, various banks had pledged \$285 million toward the total credit, and bankers said they were confident that the remaining \$15 million would be raised.

The creditors have the option of charging an annual rate of interest on the loan of 7 1/2 percent above the six-month London interbank offered rate, or 7 1/2 percent above the prime rate in the U.S. The six-month London rate — called the London interbank offered rate — was at 11.625 percent this week. The prime rate at major U.S. banks is 13 1/2 percent.

In the meantime, a 14-bank committee of Mexico's creditor banks has been questioning the 1,000 banks with loans to Mexico. The committee wants to know their reaction to a proposal by Mexico that \$10 billion in principal payments due over the next three months be postponed for 90 days and that the banks provide Mexico with a new credit of as much as \$1 billion.

Bankers said Wednesday that the process had been going slowly. Many bankers are complaining, they say, that Mexico has not provided them with sufficient information to determine just how bad its financial situation is.

Higher Mexico Oil Output Forecast

(Continued from Page 11)

predicts that the Mexican situation is going to sugar for substantially lower oil prices over the rest of the decade.

The Mexicans, he said, "can literally buy themselves out of financial crisis by producing oil," and he added that he expects them to do so.

A large body of opinion, however, is skeptical that Mexico's financial problems will lead to a substantial increase in oil production. Some say that Mexico's output has already risen by 500,000 barrels a day in each of the past two years and that a further steady, though perhaps slower, increase has long been assumed.

Almost nobody expects the International Monetary Fund to insist on higher oil production as a condition for financial aid, though it might seek some further increase in domestic prices of Mexico's oil to curb sharply rising home consumption.

Edward R. Fried, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, said he would be surprised if the financial crisis caused more than a modest increase in production growth. Perhaps, he said, Mexico would produce 6 million barrels a day by 1990 instead of 5 million barrels that might have been expected otherwise, with much of the extra production for domestic use.

Another analyst, Richard Nehring of the Rand Corporation, pointed to physical factors that could limit increases in Mexico's oil exports. Long lead times are required to bring offshore fields into production, he noted, and the country's financial squeeze had already caused Petroleos Mexicanos, the state oil company, to cut such investments this year. Depletion of older fields is also a restraint, he said.

Other specialists said that Mexi-

on, although it is an aggressive price-cutter, still sells its oil under the OPEC price umbrella and would be wary of raising output if it appeared that would erode the world price structure.

Prices Cuts Denied

Reuters reported that highly-placed sources in several members of OPEC on Thursday rejected suggestions that a new round of OPEC price cuts were imminent.

Indonesian Oil Minister Sobroto denied in Jakarta that his country was going to cut its oil prices to

boost its sales, and an official source in Lagos said Nigeria, also seen facing a sales slump, was not considering a price cut although "you will always hear rumors."

The Saudi-owned newspaper Asharq al-Awsat, meanwhile, quoted Oil Minister Mana Said al-Otaiba of the United Arab Emirates as saying that, although its oil output had plunged to around five million barrels a day — half of its 1981 levels — "Saudi Arabia is still committed to the OPEC decision to sell at \$4 [dollars a barrel]."

Ambrosiano Officials Face Possible Charges of Fraud

The Associated Press

MILAN — The Civil Court of Milan ruled Thursday that Banco Ambrosiano was insolvent when it was liquidated 20 days ago at the height of a major financial scandal.

The declaration meant that some of the bank's former officials could be charged with fraudulent bankruptcy.

A local magistrate will now decide whether to hand down indictments. Conviction of the crime carries a possible prison sentence of three to 10 years.

The declaration of insolvency followed a recommendation by the liquidation committee appointed by the Bank of Italy, the central bank.

The court, headed by Judge Giovanni Lo Cascio, rejected an application by lawyers acting on

behalf of Ambrosiano's former administrative board that the bank only became insolvent after the liquidating committee took over the bank.

Before it was liquidated Aug. 6, Ambrosiano, then Italy's largest private bank, piled up an estimated deficit of 480 billion lire (\$336 million) in its domestic operations and indebtedness of its foreign holdings was reported to run into hundreds of billions of lire.

The institution's financial straits came to light in June with the disappearance of its president, Roberto Calvi, who was later found dead in London in what has been ruled a suicide.

After Banco Ambrosiano was liquidated the company was reconstituted as Nuovo Banco Ambrosiano S.p.A., owned by seven major Italian banks.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of Condition 8(B) of the Terms and Conditions of the Bonds, the Company has elected to exercise its right to, and shall, redeem on 30th September, 1982 (the "Redemption Date") all of its outstanding Bonds at a redemption price of 108% of their principal amount. In addition, the Company will pay interest accruing from 1st April, 1982 through the Redemption Date.

The redemption price will become due and payable on the Redemption Date and, upon presentation and surrender of the Bonds (together with all coupons outstanding) to the Company or to the Redemption Agent, will be paid on or after the Redemption Date at the office of any of the following Paying Agents: The Bank of Tokyo Trust Company, New York, The Development Bank of Singapore Limited, Singapore, The Bank of Tokyo Ltd., Singapore Office, The Sumitomo Bank, Limited, Hong Kong Branch and The Bank of Tokyo Ltd., London Office. On and after the Redemption Date, interest on the Bonds will cease to accrue.

HOKUSHIN ELECTRIC WORKS, LTD.
By: The Bank of Tokyo Trust Company as Principal Paying Agent
Dated: August 27, 1982

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US \$50,000,000.-

9 1/4%

1976-1991

Holders of above bonds are informed that the first annual redemption installment due September 9th, 1982 covering an amount of US\$5,000,000. has been satisfied by bonds drawn by lot at the registered office of the Fiscal Agent.

The bonds so drawn bearing the numbers 31,727 to 36,726 inclusive are redeemable at par on and after September 9th, 1982 and cease to bear interest at this same date.

The amount outstanding on and after September 9th, 1982 will be US\$45,000,000.-
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG
Société Anonyme
Fiscal Agent
Luxembourg, August 27th, 1982.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 2429. EUROPEAN EDITION-PARIS. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1982-WITH SUPPLEMENT. PAPER & REPRINTS, 25, 100, 250, 500, 1,000, 2,500, 5,000, 10,000, 25,000, 50,000, 100,000, 250,000, 500,000, 1,000,000, 2,500,000, 5,000,000, 10,000,000, 25,000,000, 50,000,000, 100,000,000, 250,000,000, 500,000,000, 1,000,000,000, 2,500,000,000, 5,000,000,000, 10,000,000,000, 25,000,000,000, 50,000,000,000, 100,000,000,000, 250,000,000,000, 500,000,000,000, 1,000,000,000,000, 2,500,000,000,000, 5,000,000,000,000, 10,000,000,000,000, 25,000,000,000,000, 50,000,000,000,000, 100,000,000,000,000, 250,000,000,000,000, 500,000,000,000,000, 1,000,000,000,000,000, 2,500,000,000,000,000, 5,000,000,000,000,000, 10,000,000,000,000,000, 25,000,000,000,000,000, 50,000,000,000,000,000, 100,000,000,000,000,000, 250,000,000,000,000,000, 500,000,000,000,000,000, 1,000,000,000,000,000,000, 2,500,000,000,000,000,000, 5,000,000,000,000,000,000, 10,000,000,000,000,000,000, 25,000,000,000,000,000,000, 50,000,000,000,000,000,000, 100,000,000,000,000,000,000, 250,000,000,000,000,000,000, 500,000,000,000,000,000,000, 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 2,500,000,000,000,000,000,000, 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 250,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 2,500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 250,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 2,500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 250,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 2,500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 250,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 2,500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 250,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 2,500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 250,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 2,500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 50,000,00

SPORTS

NFL Sorting Out the Good, Bad and Ugly as Opening of Season Draws Nearer

Contract Talks Break Off

By Bart Barnes
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Negotiations for the National Football League and the NFL Players Association broke off talks here Wednesday after four hours of contract discussions that management described as "fruitless" and the union called a "waste of time."

Ed Garvey, executive director of the NFLPA, said the union will call a special meeting of its nine-member executive committee, probably for Sunday in Chicago, to discuss future strategy.

"The players want an agreement," Garvey said. "They don't want a strike if it can be avoided, but if it's necessary, that's what we're prepared to do."

Jack Donlan, the executive director of the NFL Management Council, the league's labor negotiating arm, said management "will have to reevaluate our position with regard to the opening of the season." He said a lockout before the regular-season opener on Sept. 12 is an option under consideration.

Donlan also said that calling in the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service is one of the options he is considering. "We don't seem to be getting anywhere on our own," Donlan said.

But Garvey said, "We're so far apart that no mediator would want to get involved."

Wednesday's negotiations, the first meeting between the two sides since July 23, collapsed shortly before 5 p.m., when management informed the union that it had no new proposals and that it had no intention of discussing the union's basic demand that the NFL divert 55 percent of its gross revenues to a trust fund to pay players.

Instead, Donlan said, he was expecting the union to respond to its July 13 proposal that would have

ceased movement of players from one team to another and improved player salaries and benefits.

"They've done nothing but lay the present system on the table, and that doesn't even keep up with inflation," said Stan White, a linebacker for the Detroit Lions, and one of the player representatives on the union negotiating committee.

"Until they address the problems we have, we just cannot take what they are doing seriously. The next time they have negotiations, they won't have to worry about players missing practice or games, because there won't be any games."

White, Mark Murphy of the Redskins and John Bunting of the Philadelphia Eagles participated in the negotiations Wednesday, the first since most NFL veterans reported to training camp.

The major reason for the lack of talks during the last month was the issue of player participation; the union wanted to build a new training camp site so players could participate, while management said it would meet anywhere but at a training camp site.

Murphy said that lack of progress "will only make the players more angry and more united."

By asking the players for a counterproposal to what they contend is the existing contract, management "wants us to bargain against ourselves," Murphy said. "We'd be foolish to do that. By doing it this way, they're making it much more emotional than it has to be."

Donlan, however, contended that the July 13 proposal was intended as "the basis for conversation," and he accused the NFLPA of refusing to bargain on it. "This is disappointing," he said.

Donlan said that some owners favor a lockout before the beginning of the regular season because they do not want to fund a strike the way the baseball owners did.

Betting Probe to Reopen

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The National Football League has announced that it plans to reopen an investigation into a police report that two former players, Jake Scott and Craig Hertwig, were found in a Georgia bookmaker's home during a 1978 raid.

Hertwig, meanwhile, denied a report in The Fort Lauderdale News that he had met with a Georgia Bureau of Investigation undercover agent and paid the agent — who was also acting as a confidential informant — winnings on a bet placed with the bookmaker, Bernie Fuqua.

According to Jack Danahy, the former security director for the NFL, the agent-informant notified a security representative for the league in Atlanta, who, in turn, phoned Danahy.

"That is totally false," said Hertwig, now a partner in several bars in Athens, Ga. "They're just trying to blow this thing up. If that were true, they would have indicted me along with the rest of them."

When told of Hertwig's denial, Danahy, now an executive with a Manhattan security firm, said Wednesday: "I wouldn't expect him to say otherwise."

Hertwig, a lineman with the Buffalo Bills and Scott, a safety with the Washington Redskins, were watching television in the living room of Fuqua's home in Athens, Ga., at the time of the Dec. 18 raid by agents. Fuqua was charged with bookmaking, but neither Hertwig nor Scott were arrested.

The raid followed a three-week wiretap of Fuqua's telephone. According to The News, agents of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation learned from the wiretap that another player had placed a bet on a game with Fuqua. Asked whether he had ever bet on games, Hertwig said: "Not true."



Craig Hertwig

The league's renewed interest in the case, according to Jim Hoffer, the director of public relations, is to ascertain if any current players are involved in the investigation being conducted by authorities in Atlanta.

Strachan, a former running back for the New Orleans Saints, pleaded guilty Wednesday to selling cocaine to teammate George Rogers and running back Chuck Muncie of the San Diego Chargers, United Press International reported from New Orleans.

In exchange for his guilty pleas to charges of conspiring to distribute cocaine and selling the drug, the government dropped an additional 10 distribution charges against Strachan.

A federal investigation of drug use by Saints' players was continuing, said U.S. Attorney John Volz.

Kotar's Tumor Inoperable

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEWARK, N.J. — Doug Kotar, just retired running back with the New York Giants, was listed in "fair" condition Wednesday night following eight hours of surgery Tuesday on a brain tumor that was deemed inoperable.

Kotar, 31, the fourth-leading rusher in Giant history, underwent surgery for removal of the tumor, but doctors said the growth was too close to vital areas of the brain to operate.

Many of Kotar's former teammates, when first told of his condition last Sunday after an exhibition game, wept in the locker room. "It all happened so fast," said linebacker Brian Kelley.

Hospital officials said that Kotar spoke before the operation with Dan Lloyd of the Giants, who is recovering from cancer.

He was a player who meant a lot to the Giants," said Coach Ray Perkins, who with Kelley visited Kotar on Monday. "Over eight years, some of them lean years, he was a good player. And as far as I'm concerned, even though he's retired, he's still one of us."

Kotar retired from the Giants when camp opened July 23 because the separated shoulder he suffered last season had not healed completely.

Kelley said that Kotar reported from the hospital that he was settling comfortably into a new career as a beer distributor in his native Canonsburg, Pa., where he lives with his wife, Donna, and two children.

"I think about it at night," Kelley said. "You never know, miracles can happen."

Doctors are awaiting results of the biopsy to determine if the tumor was malignant or benign. Dr. Kim Sloan, the orthopedic specialist retained by the Giants who assisted in the operation, said the re-



Doug Kotar

sults would be available "in two or three days."

But The Associated Press quoted a member of the Giants' offensive line, who did not want to be identified, as saying that Perkins told the team that preliminary tests indicated that Kotar had between six months and two years to live.

Dr. Sloan said treatment — radiation, chemotherapy or antibiotics — would depend on the biopsy results.

Kotar suffered headaches after being kicked in the head during a swimming-pool volleyball game a few weeks ago and went to a doctor who performed a brain scan. He was hospitalized Friday.

Gordon King, a tackle who developed a close friendship with Kotar during four seasons with the Giants, said he was too distraught to discuss Kotar's illness. "Our hearts go out for him," King said. "We are praying for him."

Rumblings at the Camps

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WEST CHESTER, Pa. — Dan Pastorini, the veteran NFL quarterback, visited the Philadelphia Eagles training camp Wednesday, expressing interest in playing for the team.

Dick Vermeil, the Eagles coach, said he wanted to bring in Pastorini, a 33-year-old free agent, to West Chester State College for preliminary talks and then "go from there."

"He's a veteran quarterback who could possibly be available," Vermeil said, "and if we were to get somebody hurt — Heaven forbid — our first thought would be to try to locate a veteran quarterback."

Pastorini, an 11-year NFL veteran, was released last season by the Los Angeles Rams. He played nine years for Houston, leading the Oilers into the AFC championship game in 1978 and 1979, before he was traded to the Raiders before the 1980 season.

He played in seven games with the Rams in 1981, throwing two touchdowns passes but suffering 14 interceptions.

Vermeil said a decision on Pastorini, who did not work out Wednesday, would be made by early next week by the Eagles' coaching staff. "It will be a staff vote-type of decision," he said. "Right now it's just a matter of speculation and evaluation."

The Baltimore Colts cut offensive guard Tony Vitale, offensive guard Bob VanDyne and defensive end James Williams, and added offensive tackle Rob Taylor from Northwestern, offensive guard Arland Thompson from Baylor and defensive end Steve Durham out of Clemson.

The New York Jets traded cornerback Donald Dykes, their third-round draft choice four years ago, to the San Diego Chargers for a conditional seventh-round draft

pick next year. The acquisition of Dykes is seen as another step in the Chargers' quest for an improved pass defense, an area that has plagued them in recent years.

The Washington Redskins traded Tom Flick, a second-year quarterback, to the New England Patriots for Tom Owen, an eight-year quarterback. Flick, the Redskins' fourth-round draft choice in 1981, played in six games as a rookie.

Bill Walsh, coach of the San Francisco 49ers, says he will not levy any fines against offensive tackle Ken Burdick, who has returned to training camp after walking out eight days ago. Burdick, who said he was back to stay, did not explain his absence other than to say that he had "some personal reasons" that were making it difficult to concentrate on football.

Sam Rutigliano, coach of the Cleveland Browns, emphasized that Brian Sipe was his No. 1 quarterback and would hold the job for the foreseeable future despite speculation that backup Paul McDonald might be given a shot at the job this season. "He has a 'Yale Lock' on the starting job," Rutigliano said of Sipe.

Leon Gray, an offensive tackle who has not signed a contract this season, met briefly Thursday with Houston Oilers officials but gave them no indication that he would rejoin the team.

Gray, of Westwood, Mass., co-founded the Otter general manager, Ladd Herzog, by failing to keep or cancel a scheduled luncheon meeting on Wednesday, and then by failing to pick up a plane ticket for a flight to Boston.

Gray has turned down the Oilers' status offers of a multiyear contract or a one-year deal that reportedly would pay him \$350,000 for this season with \$200,000 of that deferred money.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Sporting News Urges Kuhn to Quit

ST. LOUIS — The Sporting News, in an editorial in its Aug. 30 edition, has called for the resignation of Bowie Kuhn as commissioner of baseball.

"It is with reluctance that we suggest it is time for Bowie Kuhn to step down as commissioner," read the editorial. "He has been both friend and foe of this publication, but mostly a friend. He is a gentleman of integrity who loves baseball. His contributions to the national pastime have been many...."

"But what we can't forgive is Kuhn's virtual disappearance during the 1981 players strike, one of the bleakest periods in the game's history.... That's when, in our opinion, he lost his grip on the job. A change is in order."

A's Pick-Off Play Raises Eyebrows

NEW YORK — Lee MacPhail, president of the American League, has asked for an umpire's report on a controversial play involving Fred Stanley of the A's in Tuesday's baseball game between Oakland and Detroit.

MacPhail must decide if Stanley allowed himself to be picked off second base to give Ricky Henderson a chance to tie the stolen base record of 118. Henderson singled and then attempted, unsuccessfully, to steal the base vacated by Stanley.

"The integrity of the game has been tainted," said Sparky Anderson, the Detroit manager. "Stanley got picked off intentionally." Billy Martin, manager of the A's, said of Anderson: "He doesn't know what he's talking about. I had the double-steal sign on. Stanley did not get picked off on purpose."

Turnbull Advances Despite Ailment

MAHWAH, N.J. — Wendy Turnbull has been suffering from tennis elbow for two months but she needed just 44 minutes to eliminate Sharon Walsh, 6-2, 6-1, from the Women's Tennis Cup at Ramapo College.

"The conditions were not particularly good for me," said Turnbull, who said that her elbow bothered her a bit during the match. "The wind moved the ball a lot and I had to continually jerk my arm around to get to it."

In other matches Wednesday, Jennifer Mandel upset Andrea Leand, 2-6, 6-3, 6-2, and will meet Turnbull in the quarterfinals; Claudia Kohde-Kadletz defeated Helena Sukova, 6-1, 7-6, and Pam Casse, last year's runner-up to Hana Mandlikova, defeated Nancy Yeargin 6-2, 6-3.

McEnroe, Navratilova Head U.S. Open

NEW YORK — John McEnroe and Martina Navratilova have been named the top seeds for the 1982 U.S. Open tennis championships, which begin next Tuesday and run through Sept. 12.

Jimmy Connors, who defeated McEnroe in the Wimbledon final this year, is the No. 2 seed, with Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia third and Guillermo Vilas of Argentina fourth.

Navratilova gained the top seed for the first time since 1978. Chris Evert-Lloyd, the top seed last year, is second this year, followed by Tracy Austin and Andrea Jaeger.

Gerulantis Named in Cocaine Trial

NEW YORK — Richard Purvis, a drug dealer turned informant, testified Wednesday that federal agents asked him to call the tennis star Vitas Gerulantis in January and get him to discuss his part in a deal to buy \$144,000 worth of cocaine. The attempt failed because Gerulantis was sleeping when the call was made, Purvis said.

Purvis, 21, who has pleaded guilty to drug charges, is a government witness in the trial of Tony Goble, charged with conspiracy to possess and distribute cocaine. Purvis testified Tuesday that Goble had indicated that Gerulantis offered to pay \$20,000 to help buy the cocaine, and the tennis star's attorney, David Breitbart, said that Gerulantis is "absolutely not involved" in any narcotics conspiracy. "It's absolutely a shame that someone would take advantage of a man's name," Breitbart said.

American Puts Shot for National Mark

KOBLENZ, West Germany — Dave Laut of Athletics West tied the U.S. record in the shot put Wednesday with a toss of 72 feet, 3 inches to highlight a strong American performance in the Koblenz International Track Meet.

Before a crowd of over 25,000, Laut won the event and tied the U.S. record that Brian Oldfield set at Modesto, Calif., on June 16, 1981. The world record is 72-8, held by Udo Beyer of East Germany since 1978.

Compiled from Agency Dispatches

Transactions

BASEBALL — Montreal Expos traded pitcher Steve Carlton to the Philadelphia Phillies for pitcher Steve Carlton.

BASEBALL — Cleveland Indians traded pitcher David Mervin to the Philadelphia Phillies for pitcher Steve Carlton.

BASEBALL — Philadelphia Phillies traded pitcher Steve Carlton to the Montreal Expos for pitcher Steve Carlton.

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Homer by Valenzuela Helps Dodger Triumph

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ST. LOUIS — Fernando Valenzuela scattered six hits and hit the first home run of his major-league career Wednesday night to lead the Los Angeles Dodgers to an 11-3 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

The triumph, combined with Philadelphia's 11-9 victory over Atlanta, moved the Dodgers one game ahead of the Braves in the National League West. The Cardinals' lead over the Phillies dropped to two games in the East.

Valenzuela became the first 17-game winner in the major leagues, raising his record to 17-9. He struck out three and walked one in pitching his 14th complete game.

The Dodgers opened a 3-0 lead after two innings off Steve Mura (11-8), who had won his last six decisions and lost for the first time since June 23.

The Dodgers erupted for six runs in the ninth on an RBI single by Pedro Guerrero, a two-run double by Steve Garvey, a two-run double by Bill Russell and Valenzuela's sacrifice fly.

Philles 11, Braves 9

In Atlanta, Gary Matthews hit a three-run homer in the eighth inning to tie the score, 9-9, and then singled home the winning run in the 10th to help Philadelphia snap Atlanta's six-game winning streak, 11-9.

Cubs 4, Giants 2

In Chicago, Leon Durham had three hits, including an RBI triple in a four-run second inning, to help Chicago beat San Francisco, 4-2. The victory was Chicago's 17th in 24 games in August and completed a sweep of the three-game series with the Giants, who lost their fifth straight.

Reds 1, Expos 0

In Cincinnati, Bob Shirley and Brad Loefer combined on a seven-inning shutout, and Alex Trevino singled in Wayne Krenchick in the eighth inning to give Cincinnati a 1-0 triumph over Montreal. Shirley (6-9) and Steve Rogers (14-7) were locked in a scoreless duel, and Rogers had a one-batter until the Reds batted in the eighth.

Astros 5, Mets 4

In Houston, Art Howe hit a three-run, inside-the-park homer, and Houston held off a ninth-inning rally by New York to prevail, 5-4. Don Sutton, the Astro starter, took a five-hit shutout and a 5-0 lead into the ninth before New York right-hander, who was bidding for his 56th shutout.

Pirates 7, Padres 6

In Pittsburgh, Jim Morrison singled home pinch runner Enrique Romo from second base and one out in the bottom of the ninth, giving Pittsburgh a 7-6 victory over San Diego. Kent Tekulve (10-6) pitched the last two innings to pick up his second triumph in two games.

Royals 4, Rangers 3

In the American League, in Arlington, Texas, Amos Otis singled home the winning run in the eighth inning and Dennis Leonard pitched seven strong innings to give Kansas City a 4-3 victory over Texas.

White Sox 5, Indians 0

In Cleveland, Steve Kemp drove in three runs, including a two-run double, to help the Sox beat Cleveland, 5-0. Len Barker (12-9) suffered the loss despite pitching a

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE		East
Atlanta	W-L Pct. GB	71-32 .687
Boston	68-35 .660	3
Baltimore	64-37 .629	6
Buffalo	62-39 .613	8
Calgary	59-42 .583	11
New York	61-40 .604	9
Toronto	59-42 .565	13
West		
California	72-31 .676	1
Kansas City	72-31 .676	1
Los Angeles	69-34 .668	3
Minnesota	67-36 .649	5
Oakland	67-36 .649	5
Seattle	67-36 .649	5
San Diego	67-36 .649	5
San Francisco	67-36 .649	5
St. Louis	67-36 .649	5
Washington	67-36 .649	5
National League		East
Atlanta	W-L Pct. GB	71-32 .687
Boston	68-35 .660	3
Baltimore	64-37 .629	6
Buffalo	62-39 .613	8
Calgary	59-42 .583	11
New York	61-40 .604	9
Toronto	59-42 .565	13
West		
California	72-31 .676	1
Kansas City	72-31 .676	1
Los Angeles	69-34 .668	3
Minnesota	67-36 .649	5
Oakland	67-36 .649	5
Seattle	67-36 .649	5
San Diego	67-36 .649	5
San Francisco	67-36 .649	5
St. Louis	67-36 .649	5
Washington	67-36 .649	5

Wednesday Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
San Francisco	601 000-2-4-0
Los Angeles	000 000-1-0-0
Chicago	000 000-1-0-0
St. Louis	000 000-1-0-0
Atlanta	000 000-1-0-0
Philadelphia	000 000-1-0-0
Pittsburgh	000 000-1-0-0
San Diego	000 000-1-0-0
San Francisco	000 000-1-0-0
St. Louis	000 000-1-0-0
Atlanta	000 000-1-0-0
Philadelphia	000 000-1-0-0
Pittsburgh	000 000-1-0-0
San Diego	000 000-1-0-0
San Francisco	000 000-1-0-0
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Calling Ben Bolt

This is the opposite of being Ben Bolt: when I smile in the marketplace, whole corporations tremble with fear. But it doesn't work if I try to fake the smile so as to destroy some monstrosity I detest. The market can tell that my smile is fake and the monstrosity sells millions, just as the market can tell when my smile is genuine and recognize when there is something abroad in the land that must be stamped out.

As you can see, I am already embarked on a pleasant journey into self-pity and gloom. Poor Henry Kaufman can't do that.

New York Times Service

Berman also repeats his opinion about the detrimental effect of women's "raging hormones": "a view he feels has been justified as more and more attention is focused on premenstrual tension. Recently in Britain legal defenses based on premenstrual distress won the acquittal of two women who had killed or threatened to kill. The condition was judged a mitigating circumstance in both cases."

"I feel vindicated," Berman said in a triumphant tone.

The book's table of contents is also likely to irritate many women: it includes such chapter headings as: "The Curse: A Period Piece," "Meno: The Pause That

A Guide by the Man Feminists Love to Hate

ated" and denied having said she hated the book.

"It's just his way to get a rise out of people and to get things cooking," she said.

One of the ways he does this is "The Complete Chauvinist" in which he makes a contention that racial conditioning is responsible for women's lack of accomplishments in many areas.

"Ha!" he said. "If that is so how about in their own fields. Even in cooking, dressmaking, and so forth, they are the outstanding leaders. Women have been cooking for men since the caves, yet men are still the best chefs. What about that?"

Berman, who was born in Baltimore and got his medical degree from the University of Maryland, is a member of the public eye. As a surgeon he implanted the first plastic esophagus in a human being and performed the first successful heart transplant, on a dog. In 1964 he became the personal physician and confidant to Hubert H. Humphrey, then vice president. His best-known view

As her husband talked, McCormack listened quietly, occasionally petting their aggressive, black Labrador retriever, Dobermann, Willie and Lolo. Mrs. Berman is now the traditional homemaker who "just looks at the 'red Edgar';" once, however, she was a successful real-estate broker and, with her husband, was co-editor and publisher of *The Carroll County (Md.) Times*.

What does she think of her husband's book? "I think Edgar is a little bit misunderstood," she said softly. "I think the major thing he's saying is that men and women are different, that we're programmed to quite differently and have different roles to play."

She paused a moment, then added, "But I would have claimed some other things I don't think he added to the book. I sometimes think Edgar made it sound like women have no brains."

Prince Edward's reputation as the brains of Britain's royal family took a hit today when newspapers reported his university qualifying examination grades were below average. The exception was a top mark in history. The Times of London said his marks in English, maths, physics, and history were "just above some pause for thought" to admission tutors at Cambridge University's Jesus College, where the 18-year-old prince has been offered a place as an undergraduate student starting in September 1983, on condition his grades this year are adequate. Buckingham Palace announced Tuesday that Edward, youngest of the four children of Queen Elizabeth II, had passed three advanced level university entrance examinations, but it did not reveal his marks. The Times reported that Edward received a "C" in English literature, a "D" in physics, and a "B" in history. The prince completed his final term at Gordonstoun School in Scotland this summer. A spokesman for the Universities Central Council for Admissions, which processes applications to British university places, said Edward's grades were "pretty borderline." Buckingham Palace refused to comment on his grades, which were leaked to newspaper. "Someone has seriously abused the confidentiality of the system," said Roke, the joint secretary of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.

In Stamford, Conn., former Soviet actress Victoria Fyodorovna Pouy has been ordered to appear in court Sept. 3 to answer an assault charge stemming from an alleged fight with neighbor and fellow tennis court, Mrs. Pouy, 36, and her neighbor, Miela C. Ryan, 43, were arrested in affluent Dolphin Cove Tuesday on third-degree assault charges, Police Sgt. John Pammuzzo said Wednesday. Mrs. Pouy attracted national attention July 1975 when she was deported from the Soviet Union after a reunion with her father, U.S. Navy Adm. Jackson R. Tate. "Victoria was playing tennis and Ryan was yelling at some kids who were water skiing and it disturbed Pouy," Pammuzzo said. "Push came to shove and each woman wants to press charges against the other," Pammuzzo said. "I don't know if there wouldn't be any charges." He said the two women hit, scratched and bit one another before the fight was stopped.



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